



1000 Record Covers

Michael Ochs

TASCHEN

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Record
Covers



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KÖLN LISBOA LONDON NEW YORK PARIS TOKYO

For Gertrude Ochs (1912–1994) who also loved Little Richard.

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Michael Ochs in the Michael Ochs Archives, Los Angeles, 1994

Photo: Jonathan Hyams

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Introduction

When rock and roll and I were both very young, we started a friendship that has had its ups and downs, but has lasted many years. When first introduced to rock in the early fifties, I decided that I had to know everything about this new companion. My goal in life was to hear every rock record made. Now that my collection numbers well over 100,000 records, it gets increasingly difficult to see the trees for the forest. When I agreed to do this book, I looked forward to not only seeing the trees again, but also looking back at the roots of my record collecting mania.

The first records I remember seeing at home in the early fifties were my father's albums by such artists as Louis Armstrong, Louis Prima, Julie London and Doris Day. At the beginning of my teenage years, I wasn't hip enough to appreciate Prima and Armstrong, but the Doris Day and Julie London records definitely caught my eye, if not my ear. Actually, rock and roll did not introduce me to sex, the cleavage covers of the Day and London albums did.

In 1951, my parents bought us kids our own 78-rpm record player. The first record I remember playing till the grooves wore off was Frankie Laine's *Jezebel* backed by *Rose, Rose, I Love You*. Owning your own records sure beat the hell out of being at the mercy of the radio. Although Columbia Records introduced the 33 1/3-rpm album in 1948 and RCA announced the 45-rpm single the following year, the 78-rpm disc reigned supreme until the mid-fifties when RCA literally gave away 45-rpm record players free to promote the 45-rpm record.

My record buying began with rock and roll 45s as they only cost 89 cents, albums were \$3.98. On an allowance of 50 cents a week, purchasing records was not easy. The first 45 I bought was Bill Doggett's *Honky Tonk*, a safe investment, an instrumental with no words to get tired of. However, buying one record every two weeks could not sate my record collecting needs, so I soon turned to a life of crime. I made a box with a false bottom which I would take into the listening booth at my local record store. For every record they saw me take in to the booth, 3 or 4 more would magically disappear into the box.

I must have stolen hundreds of records before my greed got the better of me. I heard a new record called *Letter To An Angel* by the Five Shillings on the radio one week and knew I had to steal it from the store as soon as possible as it was a very black record that would quickly dis-

appear as it was too ethnic for continued air play. There were no other customers in the record store when I got there, so there were no distractions for the clerks. In my head I knew that it was too dangerous, but my heart got the better of me. Sure enough I got caught and arrested. I swore it was my first time, and besides, they only caught me with one record, so they let me go – after informing my parents of my crime. After I was properly punished by my father, he felt sorry for me and told me that when he was a kid and couldn't afford new records, he used to buy them used from jukebox companies.

The next weekend, I raced downtown to check out all the jukebox companies I could find. Sure enough, they did sell used 45s for 25 cents each; however, I could still only afford two records a week. Then I found out that in the hospital where my father worked there was a terminally ill disc jockey. I went to visit him and asked if he'd like to do a radio show for the other patients through the hospital sound system. He said he'd love to if there were just some way to get the records. I told him I'd return next week with records.

I went back to all the jukebox companies and got them to donate records for the hospital. I didn't get to keep the records, but I soon had hundreds of records a week passing through my house. As a teenager I didn't care about ownership, I just had to hear as much music as possible, and now I knew I could get 45s for free legally.

The first L.P. I ever bought was the second Elvis Presley album, not because I didn't like the first one, but because I found the second one on sale at a hardware store for \$1.98 rather than the standard \$3.98 price. Getting my first album was very similar to getting my first girl-friend. Ah, the anticipation on the ride home. I stared at the beatific picture of Elvis on the cover, turned it over and read the liner notes, fondled the cover, peeked inside at the inner sleeve, looked at the vinyl, paused and then went back over every inch of the cover again. All that foreplay, before I even got home to lay the record on the turntable, was exquisite. Much to my surprise, it was all killer, no filler. Most rock albums I had heard at friends' houses contained just a hit or two and a lot of extraneous material. Soon I was collecting albums as well as singles.

For a number of reasons, albums seemed much more adult than singles. Albums were showcased on shelves and not kept in portable boxes, and albums expanded the aural experience with their visuals; albums were 5 inches bigger and 4 times more expensive, and you

could hold the album cover while listening to the music and the music played for almost 20 minutes before you had to change records: no comparison, one was an affair while the other was a relationship.

However, the relationship most kids had with the music was through the radio, not through record collections. Early fifties' radio was dominated by the solo crooners like Perry Como, Doris Day, Nat "King" Cole, Joni James, Frank Sinatra, Tony Bennett and groups like The Chordettes, The Crew Cuts, The Four Lads, The Ames Brothers and The McGuire Sisters.

Soon, almost every town in the country had a local disc jockey who was, or at least sounded, black. In my hometown of Columbus, Ohio, our local station, W.C.O.L., hired Dr. Bop for the midnight to 6 a.m. shift. I used to lie in bed pretending to sleep while awaiting the good doin' doctor to come on the air and announce, "This is Dr. Bop on the scene, with a stack of shellac and his record machine". In the Buddy-Holly-movie tradition, Dr. Bop actually did lock himself in the studio one night so he could continuously play *It's Only Make Believe* all night long. Not only did this make Conway Twitty a star overnight, but he also played Columbus that week for free just to make sure the record sold through. Not long after that, Dr. Bop got fired for dedicating *It Only Hurts For A Little While* to all the virgins on Broad Street.

Having seen Twitty live, I soon started attending Alan Freed rock shows. In 1957 and 1958, I saw Clyde McPhatter, LaVern Baker, Frankie Lymon, the Everly Brothers, Chuck Berry, Jerry Lee Lewis, Joe Turner and Buddy Holly, just to name a few. Now my music mania was way out of control. I lived, breathed and even ate rock and roll – literally. I remember talking my mother into buying certain foods 'cause they had coupons you could redeem for free records. My final English paper in high school was a defense of rock and roll.

In 1960, I graduated high school and was off to college, leaving all my records at home, taking only the first three Bo Diddley albums with me. I got thrown out of more parties because of those Diddley records. At the college parties, everyone was interested in getting some, and I don't mean music, so the most played records were those of the make-out variety, especially Johnny Mathis' *Open Fire Two Guitars*. I kept trying to put Bo on the turntable and turn everyone on to the first feedback guitar on record. Needless to say, I did not exactly become a big man on campus with these tactics. Come to think of it, nor did I get any. All

those tall tales about rock and roll driving women into sexual frenzies were not ringing true.

The best record store near the campus was run by an ex-associate of Sam Goody's record store chain. I soon became friends with the owner of the store and he confided to me how he got his store started. He and Sam got into an argument about money owed which Sam did not deal with to my friend's satisfaction. So, one night, my friend stole one of Sam's trucks full of records at gunpoint and drove it as far as it would go. He opened his record store where the truck finally died. Now it wasn't just the records that fascinated me, but the record industry too.

So, in 1966, fresh out of college, I headed out for western skies. Most of my friends were moving to San Francisco, so I went there first. Driving across the Golden Gate Bridge, *You're Gonna Miss Me* by the Thirteenth Floor Elevators came on the radio. If this was the kind of music coming out of Frisco, then this was my kinda town. After finding out that the Elevators were from Texas and the local bands were actually the Charlatans, Quicksilver and the Grateful Dead, I headed south to L.A., home of the Byrds, Love and the Buffalo Springfield.

I worked as a photographer, shooting such acts as the Chambers Brothers, the Raiders and Taj Mahal for their record companies. I got \$50 per session and all the records I wanted for free. Then I started writing about music for the underground press. After my third article was published, I was offered a job as a publicist for Columbia Records – \$200 a week but, once again, all the records I wanted for free.

When I left college, I had given all my records away except for a hundred of my favorites. True sixties hippie, I swore that I would never have more possessions than I could fit in the car I owned at the time, an oath I soon forsook. While at Columbia I told an associate about my teenage life of crime and how I was arrested for stealing that Five Shillings record and how I'd love to find it again. I found out that it was now a \$40 record – if you could find it. I went into full panic mode as I realized that the music I'd grown up with might never be available to me again. I decided then and there to rebuild the collection no matter what, and it did end up taking every spare moment.

First I went through the Columbia catalog, ordering thousands of albums; then, there were all the trade deals with friends at the other record companies – "I'll send you the complete Miles Davis catalog in exchange for the complete Beatles and Beach Boys." You see, back then,

every record company had hired at least one of us “house hippies” who loved music. The companies had no idea how we did our jobs so well, but they were willing to give us the perk of unlimited free records to keep us happy. Hell, it was cheaper than paying us a decent salary. Within a year, I had over 5,000 albums and it just kept increasing every year thereafter. Eventually, I even traded someone a rare Dylan single for a copy of *Letter To An Angel* by the Five Shillings.

Additionally, every weekend was spent at garage sales or in the garages of older record company executives. Then there were the incredible scores like getting into the Sun Records warehouse in Memphis (TN), finding the home of International Artists Records in Houston (TX) and getting first pick of the album finds in the Ace Records warehouse in Jackson (MS). One time in Tyler, Texas, I got attacked by both the blacks and the whites trying to find this rare record store. The whites got mad at me for wanting directions to “nigger town” and, once I got there, the blacks wanted to know what this white boy was doing there. Building the collection certainly did take a lot of time and trouble.

This book begins, as rock and roll did, with a total mixture of all the musical forms that predated it – pop, country and rhythm and blues. If rock and roll was the soundtrack to our lives, then these soundtrack albums had to encapsulate any of the teen topics of interest – automobiles, assorted fads, sexuality, rebellion, escape, energy, life, death, loneliness, dancing and dating.

The early covers were designed to capture teen America in all its innocence. Rock and roll was considered to be far too sexual for adult America at the time, so the album covers for the most part had to be one hundred per cent wholesome. Although most of the early rock artists were black, teenage America was a white world. So most of the record covers showed white teenagers in typical teen scenes. It’s amazing how many black artists had pictures of white people on their record covers, while their own pictures were relegated to the back cover, if they were there at all. As an adult I found out that distributors in the South would not carry many records if there was a black on the cover.

Rock and roll came from blacks adding rhythm to the blues, but whites tried to usurp the music. Many black originals were covered by white artists such as Georgia Gibbs, Bill Haley, the McGuire Sisters and Pat Boone. Boone stole the hits from the black originals on *Ain’t That A Shame*, *At My Front Door*, *I’ll Be Home* and *I Almost Lost My Mind*. He

and Little Richard hit the top ten with Richard's *Long Tall Sally*. Little Richard claimed Boone could never totally steal the song because he sang the words so fast that Boone couldn't cover it properly. Looking at the picture of the Little Richard album cover, his screaming, sweating face next to Boone's collegiate cover, white bucks and all, the teenage public finally saw their choices in vivid black and white, and black was finally becoming the color of choice.

But, just as rock and roll was hitting full stride in the late fifties, disaster struck. Little Richard saw God and gave up the devil's music; rock's most popular practitioner, Elvis Presley, got drafted; and Buddy Holly and Eddie Cochran got killed in plane and car crashes respectively.

On top of that, the payola scandals killed Alan Freed's career, one of the wildest disc jockeys in the country who put on the biggest and best rock concerts and even refused to play the white versions of the black hits. So, in the late fifties and early sixties, rock and roll was reduced to safe, manufactured teen idols like Frankie Avalon, Fabian, Bobby Vee, Johnny Tillotson, Bobby Darin, Ricky Nelson, Bobby Rydell. Besides their wholesome pictures on the album covers, the liner notes also attested to the fact that these stars were not just rockers – they aspired to improve themselves beyond rock and roll by studying acting and dancing.

As rock and roll was dying prematurely in the U.S., the seeds that Bill Haley, Eddie Cochran and Gene Vincent had planted in England took root with such British bands as the Beatles, the Stones, the Animals, the Yardbirds, the Who and Them, among others. Then, as the sixties really took off, the roots of rock and roll started sprouting branches in every direction simultaneously. Folk, Folk-Rock, Surf, San Francisco, Motown, Soul, Psychedelia, Garage Bands and the British Invasion combined to make a rock revolution that was unstoppable. The music of teenage America was now the sound of a generation, and the generation was more grown up and global. Now the record covers could truly reflect the times. The cover of Steve Miller's first album could not be deciphered unless you were stoned. The Barbarians' cover showed a drummer with a hook in place of a hand. David Bowie appeared in a dress on the cover of his first album, and Jimi Hendrix could have a bevy of nude women on his album cover, at least in England.

During the sixties, I went from record company to record company taking jobs for the free records, and finding free love as an additional bonus. For years, I had lived solely for the mania of this music, now the

world was adopting the same lifestyle. The music and the musicians were accessible to everyone as the royal 'we' became the 'We' generation. The artists and the audiences seemed to have as much control of the music as the record industry did. There were even tribal gatherings called festivals that further united this musical movement. Pop music was so prevalent a part of pop culture that even the paramount pop artist, Andy Warhol, started designing album covers.

By the mid-seventies, music had grown from a business to an industry, forcing out people who favored the artists over the corporate concerns. In 1976, I was fired from my last record company job. I was national director of publicity for ABC Records and was told not to promote Freddy Fender's record, *Before The Next Teardrop Falls* as Freddy was over forty, a Chicano and an ex-convict. Against my boss' instructions, I helped make Freddy the biggest selling artist on the label, and was then fired for insubordination. I still have the gold record he sent me that said, "It wouldn't have been possible without you, brother".

So, in 1977, I started the Michael Ochs Archives, a company devoted to preserving the musical past I loved so much. I continued getting every record released, plus I started collecting photographs, sheet music, concert program books – everything that could effectively document the continuing story of rock and roll. The friendship that started in my teenage years had now blossomed into a marriage, in the traditional sense of the word – till death do us part.

I continued collecting records throughout the eighties. In the nineties, with the CD having effectively replaced the record album, I thought I had finally outgrown the record collection. I settled for the convenience of CDs, barely playing my albums, despite the fact that the sound of vinyl records is definitely better than CDs. Now the record industry is even talking about replacing the CDs with computer chips. All the artistic graphics that went on the covers of records will probably be replaced with live footage of the bands on the advanced CDs or on the computer chips.

I was interviewed recently for a television show, and I actually had trouble waxing nostalgic about the record collection. For the first time, I felt a distance between the collection and me, like a kid who wasted his youth collecting stamps or some such. Right after that, a rare records dealer told me that he could probably sell the record collection for close to a million dollars. Then I was approached to do this book.

It was all so synchronistic. It was as though God was telling me that now that I was a married adult with a family of my own, I could finally forsake the first and foremost love of my life. When I started this book, I told myself that when I finished, I would sell the collection. In the eleventh hour of finishing this book, I found the original Little Willie John *Fever* album cover with the white nurse on the cover in a collectors' record store. I borrowed the record and photographed it for the book and returned it to the store to be sold. This was a record I had been looking for since the fifties. Today I called the store and purchased the album, rekindling the collecting passion I thought I'd lost.

I finally realized that you cannot put a price on love – my record collection is only for sale through this book.

This compilation of the many faces of rock and roll was designed to be as enjoyable as the music itself. This is neither a studious anthology of album cover art nor a complete history. These are just the one thousand or so album covers from my collection that I felt would give a comprehensive picture of rock and roll from its infancy to the present. When I first went through my record collection, I only picked the albums that I would enjoy seeing repeatedly in a book. The only criterion I used in this selection process was what caught my eye as being unique and memorable for its time. After taking out the first couple of thousand covers, I tried to put them in some order other than just chronological. Besides the coupling of musical genres I started to see obvious patterns, such as different depictions of blacks and of women over the decades. I realize that there are serious omissions in my selection, but that is the only serious part of the book. Due to clearance problems or the peculiarity of my taste, I am sure there are a number of album covers that should have been included but were not. The method to my madness should be obvious from the layout of the covers – and my apologies to all the great artists who did not survive the final cut.

I hope you enjoy this representative sampling of my favorite album covers as much as I've enjoyed collecting them.

Michael Ochs
Venice (CA)
December, 1995

Einleitung

Als der Rock 'n' Roll und ich noch sehr jung waren, schlossen wir eine Freundschaft, die sich trotz vieler Höhen und Tiefen bis heute gehalten hat. Gleich nachdem ich ihn kennengelernt hatte, war ich wild entschlossen, alles über meinen neuen Gefährten zu erfahren. Ich machte es mir zum Lebensziel, jede Platte zu hören, die je aufgenommen wurde. Heute beläuft sich meine Sammlung auf weit über 100.000 Platten, und es wird zunehmend schwieriger, vor lauter Wald noch die Bäume zu sehen. Als ich einwilligte, das vorliegende Buch über Cover-Kunst zu machen, freute ich mich nicht nur darauf, wieder die Bäume zu sehen, sondern auch, auf die Wurzeln meiner Schallplattenmanie zurückzuschauen.

Die ersten Schallplatten, die ich in meinem Elternhaus Anfang der fünfziger Jahre kennenlernte, waren die Alben meines Vaters von Louis Armstrong, Louis Prima, Julie London und Doris Day. Ich hatte gerade erst das Teenageralter erreicht und kannte mich noch nicht so gut aus, aber die Platten von Doris Day und Julie London fielen mir ins Auge, auch wenn sie mir nicht unbedingt ins Ohr gingen. Nicht der Rock 'n' Roll war meine erste Begegnung mit Erotik, sondern die Fotos der Dekolletés von Doris Day und Julie London auf ihren Alben.

Im Jahre 1951 kauften meine Eltern für uns Kinder einen eigenen Plattenspieler mit 78 Umdrehungen pro Minute. Die erste Schallplatte, die ich so oft abgespielt habe, daß sie hinterher keine Rillen mehr hatte, war Frankie Laines *Jezebel*, mit *Rose, Rose, I Love You* auf der Rückseite. Obwohl Columbia Records 1948 die 33 1/3 Langspielplatten einführte und RCA für das folgende Jahr die Single ankündigte, blieb die 78er Platte bis Mitte der fünfziger Jahre vorherrschend, als RCA Plattenspieler mit 45 Umdrehungen praktisch verschenkte, um die 45er Platten zu promoten.

Mein erstes Geld für Platten gab ich für Rock 'n' Roll-Singles aus, da sie nur 89 Cent kosteten, Alben dagegen 3,98 Dollar. Mit 50 Cent Taschengeld die Woche war der Kauf von Schallplatten nicht einfach. Meine allererste, selbst gekaufte Single war *Honky Tonk* von Bill Doggett, ein Instrumentalstück, *an dem man sich kaum satt hören konnte*. Doch eine Platte alle zwei Wochen reichte einfach nicht aus, um meine Sammelleidenschaft zu befriedigen, und so nahm meine kriminelle Karriere ihren Anfang. Ich baute einen kleinen Kasten mit doppeltem Boden, den

ich mit in die Hörkabine im Plattenladen nahm. Auf jede Schallplatte, die ich vor den Augen der Verkäufer mit in die Kabine nahm, kamen drei bis vier, die wie von Zauberhand in dem Kasten verschwanden.

Ich hatte wohl schon Hunderte von Platten gestohlen, als meine Gier einfach zu groß wurde. Eines Tages hörte ich im Radio ein neues Stück mit dem Titel *Letter To An Angel* von den Five Shillings, und mir war sofort klar, daß ich die Platte so bald wie möglich im Laden stehlen mußte. Es handelte sich um echte schwarze Musik, und deshalb war nicht damit zu rechnen, daß sie lange im Radio gespielt oder auf dem Markt angeboten werden würde. Als ich den Laden betrat, waren sonst keine Kunden da, die die Verkäufer hätten ablenken können. Mein Verstand sagte mir, daß es zu gefährlich war, aber mein Herz gewann die Oberhand. Natürlich wurde ich erwischt, und die Verkäufer holten die Polizei. Ich schwor, es sei das erste Mal gewesen, und außerdem hatten sie mich mit nur einer Platte erwischt. Also ließ man mich laufen, nicht ohne zuvor meine Eltern über meinen Diebstahl informiert zu haben. Nachdem mein Vater mich gehörig bestraft hatte, erzählte er mir, daß er sich in seiner Jugend gebrauchte Platten bei Jukebox-Firmen gekauft hatte.

In der Woche darauf fuhr ich in die Stadt und ging zu allen Jukebox-Firmen, die ich finden konnte. Und tatsächlich, sie verkauften Singles für 25 Cent das Stück. Aber noch immer konnte ich mir nicht mehr als zwei Platten pro Woche leisten. Dann erfuhr ich, daß in dem Krankenhaus, in dem mein Vater arbeitete, ein Diskjockey lag, der unheilbar krank war. Ich besuchte ihn und fragte, ob er Lust habe, für die anderen Patienten über die Lautsprecheranlage des Krankenhauses eine Musiksendung zu machen. Er war begeistert und erklärte sich bereit, falls ich ihm ausreichend Schallplatten besorgen könnte.

Ich ging erneut zu den Jukebox-Firmen und brachte sie dazu, Schallplatten für das Krankenhaus zu spenden. Ich durfte sie zwar nicht behalten, aber schon bald hatte ich Woche für Woche vorübergehend einige hundert Platten zu Hause. Jetzt wußte ich, wie ich Singles umsonst bekam, und noch dazu legal.

Die allererste LP, die ich mir kaufte, war das zweite Album von Elvis Presley, nicht etwa, weil mir die erste Elvis-LP nicht gefiel, sondern weil ich die zweite in einem Haushaltswarengeschäft zum Angebotspreis von 1,98 Dollar statt der üblichen 3,98 Dollar entdeckte. Als ich mein erstes Album erstand, hatte ich in etwa das gleiche Gefühl wie beim ersten richtigen Kuß. Ich starrte auf das Coverfoto eines strahlend

lächelnden Elvis, klappte das Album auf und las die Titel auf der Hülle, streichelte das Cover, spähte in die Hülle, blickte auf die Platte, hielt inne und studierte dann wieder jeden Quadratzentimeter des Covers. Zu meiner großen Überraschung war die ganze Platte eine Wucht, ohne einen einzigen Flop. Auf den meisten Rockalben, die ich bei Freunden gehört hatte, waren ein bis zwei Hits und ansonsten keine besonderen Songs. Schon bald sammelte ich Alben ebenso wie Singles.

Aus mehreren Gründen kamen mir LPs „erwachsener“ vor als Singles. Sie waren nicht nur ein Hörerlebnis, sondern auch etwas fürs Auge; sie waren etwa 13 Zentimeter größer und viermal so teuer wie Singles. Man konnte das Plattencover in der Hand halten, während man die Musik hörte, und man mußte erst nach 20 Minuten die Platte umdrehen oder eine neue auflegen. Alben waren unvergleichlich, zu ihnen hatte man eine Beziehung, mit Singles eine Affäre.

Aber bei den meisten Jugendlichen lief die Beziehung zur Musik über das Radio, nicht über die Plattensammlung. Anfang der fünfziger Jahre hörte man im Radio überwiegend Schnulzen von Solisten wie Perry Como, Doris Day, Nat „King“ Cole, Joni James, Frank Sinatra, Tony Bennett und von Gruppen wie den Chordettes, den Crew Cuts, den Four Lads, den Ames Brothers und die McGuire Sisters.

Es dauerte nicht lange, und jede Provinzstadt im Lande hatte einen eigenen Lokalsender mit Diskjockey, der schwarz war oder sich zumindest so anhörte. In meiner Heimatstadt Columbus, Ohio, engagierte unser Lokalsender W.C.O.L. Dr. Bop für die Nachtschicht von Mitternacht bis morgens um sechs. Ich lag im Bett und stellte mich schlafend, während ich darauf wartete, daß der gute Dr. Bop sich über den Äther mit den Worten ankündigte: „This is Dr. Bop on the scene, with a stack of shellac and his record machine.“ In der Tradition der Buddy-Holly-Filme schloß sich Dr. Bop sogar einmal im Studio ein, damit er die ganze Nacht hindurch ununterbrochen *It's Only Make Believe* spielen konnte. Dadurch wurde Conway Twitty über Nacht zum Star und gab in derselben Woche in Columbus ein kostenloses Konzert. Wenig später wurde Dr. Bop gefeuert, weil er die Platte *It Only Hurts For A Little While* allen Jungfrauen auf der „Broad Street“ gewidmet hatte.

Nachdem ich Twitty live gesehen hatte, ging ich regelmäßig in die Rockshows von Alan Freed. Zwischen 1957 und 1958 sah ich Clyde McPhatter, LaVern Baker, Frankie Lymon & The Teenagers, die Everly Brothers, Chuck Berry, Jerry Lee Lewis, Joe Turner und Buddy Holly, um

nur einige zu nennen. Ich lebte, atmete und aß sogar Rock 'n' Roll – im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes. Ich weiß noch, wie ich meine Mutter dazu überredete, solche Lebensmittel zu kaufen, bei denen es Coupons gab, für die man dann Gratis-Schallplatten bekam. Das Thema meiner Abschlußarbeit an der High-School war eine Verteidigung des Rock 'n' Roll.

Diesen Abschluß machte ich 1960 und ging dann aufs College. Die einzigen Schallplatten, die ich mitnahm, waren die ersten drei Alben von Bo Diddley. Wegen dieser Platten wurde ich auf so mancher Party vor die Tür gesetzt. Auf College-Partys wollte jeder seinen Spaß haben, und zwar nicht unbedingt den musikalischer Art. Deshalb wurden überwiegend Schmuseplatten gespielt, vor allem *Open Fire Two Guitars* von Johnny Mathis. Ich versuchte immer wieder, Bo aufzulegen und alle für die erste Aufnahme einer elektrischen Gitarre mit Rückkoppelung zu begeistern. Es erübrigt sich wohl zu sagen, daß ich mit solchen Taktiken nicht gerade der Campus-Star wurde. Ehrlich gesagt, ich hatte bei keiner Frau Erfolg. All die tollen Geschichten darüber, wie der Rock 'n' Roll Frauen wild vor Leidenschaft machte, waren pure Übertreibung.

Der beste Plattenladen in der Nähe des Campus gehörte einem ehemaligen Mitarbeiter von Sam Goodys Plattenladenkette. Nach kurzer Zeit freundete ich mich mit dem Besitzer an, und er erzählte mir, wie er dazu gekommen war, sein eigenes Geschäft aufzumachen. Er und Sam hatten sich wegen Geld gestritten, das Sam ihm schuldete und nicht zahlen wollte. Also hatte mein Freund eines Nachts mit vorgehaltener Waffe einen von Sams LKW voller Platten gestohlen und war damit so weit gefahren, wie der Wagen durchhielt. Er hatte seinen Plattenladen genau dort aufgemacht, wo der LKW schließlich den Geist aufgab.

1966, direkt nach dem College, fuhr ich in den Westen der USA, zunächst nach San Francisco. Als ich über die Golden Gate Bridge fuhr, kam im Radio *You're Gonna Miss Me* von den Thirteenth Floor Elevators. Wenn in Frisco solche Musik gespielt wurde, dann war das meine Stadt. Als ich dann jedoch erfuhr, daß die Elevators aus Texas stammten und daß die Charlatans, Quicksilver und die Grateful Dead die eigentlichen Bands der Stadt waren, fuhr ich weiter gen Süden nach L. A., der Heimat von den Byrds, Love und Buffalo Springfield.

Ich arbeitete als Fotograf und machte Aufnahmen von Gruppen wie den Chambers Brothers, den Raiders und Taj Mahal für deren Plattenfirmen. Ich bekam 50 Dollar pro Fototermin und so viele Platten wie ich wollte. Dann fing ich an, für die Underground-Presse über Musik zu

schreiben, und nachdem mein dritter Artikel erschienen war, bot man mir einen Job als Publizist bei Columbia Records an – für 200 Dollar die Woche; und erneut bekam ich alle Platten umsonst.

Als ich das College verließ, hatte ich alle meine Platten verschenkt, bis auf etwa Hundert meiner Lieblingsplatten. Wie ein richtiger Hippie der sechziger Jahre schwor ich, niemals mehr besitzen zu wollen, als in den Kofferraum meines damaligen Wagens paßten, ein Schwur, von dem ich mich bald wieder distanzierte. Bei Columbia erzählte ich einem Kollegen von meinen Diebstählen als Teenager, daß ich verhaftet worden war, weil ich eine Platte von den Five Shillings gestohlen hatte, und daß ich genau diese Platte gern wieder ausfindig machen würde. Ich fand heraus, daß sie inzwischen 40 Dollar kostete – wenn man sie überhaupt auftreiben konnte. Ich bekam richtig Panik, als mir klar wurde, daß ich an die Musik, mit der ich groß geworden war, vielleicht nie wieder herankommen würde. Ich beschloß daher, meine alte Plattensammlung wiederaufzubauen, um jeden Preis.

Zunächst durchforstete ich den Columbia-Katalog und bestellte Tausende von Alben; dann ließ ich meine Geschäftskontakte zu Freunden in anderen Plattenfirmen spielen. Damals hatte jede Plattenfirma mindestens einen von uns musikvernarnten „Haus-Hippies“ engagiert. Um uns bei Laune zu halten, bekamen wir als Sondervergütung so viele Platten kostenlos, wie wir wollten. Das war billiger, als uns ein anständiges Gehalt zu zahlen. Innerhalb eines Jahres hatte ich über 5.000 LPs. Schließlich konnte ich eine seltene Dylan-Single gegen eine *Letter To An Angel* von den Five Shillings tauschen.

Außerdem verbrachte ich jedes Wochenende bei Garagenverkäufen. Und dann waren da noch die unverschämten Glücksfälle, wie beispielsweise in das Lager von Sun Records in Memphis, Tennessee, reinzukommen oder bei International Artists Records in Houston, Texas, oder wenn man zu den ersten gehörte, die sich im Lager von Ace Records in Jackson, Mississippi, etwas aus den Beständen aussuchen konnte. Einmal wurde ich in Tyler, Texas, von Schwarzen und Weißen angegriffen, als ich versuchte, einen bestimmten Plattenladen zu finden. Die Weißen wurden wütend, weil ich nach dem Weg zur „Nigger Town“ fragte, und als ich schließlich dort war, wollten die Schwarzen wissen, was ein Weißer da zu suchen hatte. Der Aufbau meiner Sammlung kostete nicht nur Zeit, sondern brachte mir auch einigen Ärger ein.

Wie damals der Rock 'n' Roll so beginnt auch das vorliegende Buch

mit einer Mischung sämtlicher Musikrichtungen, die ihm vorausgingen, Pop, Country und Rhythm & Blues. Wenn der Rock 'n' Roll der Soundtrack unseres Lebens war, dann ist es unumgänglich, daß diese Soundtrack-Alben sämtliche Themen behandeln, die damals die Teens faszinierten – Autos, Mode, Sexualität, Rebellion, Flucht, Leben, Tod, Einsamkeit, Tanzen und Liebe.

Die frühen Cover thematisierten das Amerika der unschuldigen Teenagerzeit. Der Rock 'n' Roll galt damals im Amerika der Erwachsenen als viel zu stark sexuell aufgeladen, daher mußten die Cover absolut unverfänglich sein. Obwohl die frühen Musiker überwiegend schwarz waren, war das Amerika der Teenager eine weiße Welt. Die meisten Plattencover zeigten weiße Teenager in typischen Teenagerszenen. Erstaunlich ist, wie viele schwarze Künstler auf ihren Covern Fotos von Weißen hatten, während Fotos von Schwarzen, falls überhaupt vorhanden, auf die Rückseite verbannt wurden. Später erfuhr ich, daß Großhändler in den Südstaaten nicht viele Platten in ihren Bestand aufnahmen, wenn auf dem Cover ein Schwarzer abgebildet war.

Obwohl der Rock 'n' Roll von schwarzen Musikern stammte, die dem Blues seinen Rhythmus verliehen hatten, versuchten Weiße, die Musik für sich zu vereinnahmen. Hinter vielen Songs von „unverfänglichen“ weißen Künstlern wie Georgia Gibbs, Bill Haley, den McGuire Sisters und Pat Boone versteckten sich Originale von Schwarzen. Boone stahl seine Hits *Ain't That A Shame*, *At My Front Door*, *I'll Be Home* und *I Almost Lost My Mind* von schwarzen Sängern. Boone und Little Richard landeten beide mit Richards Song *Long Tall Sally* unter den Top Ten der Hitparade. Little Richard behauptete, daß Boone den Song unmöglich gestohlen haben konnte, da er, Richard, so schnell gesungen habe, daß Boone den Text gar nicht richtig mitkriegen konnte. Beim Vergleich des Fotos auf dem Cover des Little-Richard-Albums, auf dem sein schreiendes, schwitzendes Gesicht zu sehen ist, mit dem aseptischen Cover von Boone (ganz der adrette Collegejunge) sah die Käuferschicht der Teenager endlich ihre Wahlmöglichkeiten in lebendigem Schwarzweiß, und Schwarz wurde die bevorzugte Farbe.

Doch gerade als der Rock 'n' Roll Ende der fünfziger Jahre so richtig in Schwung kam, schlug das Unglück zu. Little Richard sah sich von Gott berufen und kehrte der Teufelsmusik den Rücken zu, der populärste Rocker, Elvis Presley, wurde zur Armee eingezogen, und Buddy Holly und Eddie Cochran kamen bei einem Flugzeugabsturz bzw. Autounfall

ums Leben. Obendrein kostete eine Schmiergeldaffäre Alan Freed die Karriere, einen der wildesten Diskjockeys im Lande, der die größten und besten Rockkonzerte organisiert und sich sogar geweigert hatte, die weißen Coverversionen von schwarzen Hits zu spielen. Somit verkümmerte der Rock 'n' Roll zum Ende der fünfziger und Anfang der sechziger Jahre zu harmlosen, maßgeschneiderten Teenageridolen wie Frankie Avalon, Fabian, Bobby Vee, Johnny Tillotson, Bobby Darin, Ricky Nelson, Bobby Rydell und so weiter. Abgesehen von ihren „sauberen“ Fotos auf den Covern, bescheinigte der Umschlagtext außerdem, daß diese Stars nicht bloß Rockmusiker waren – nein, sie waren auch bestrebt, über den Rock 'n' Roll hinauszuwachsen, und studierten Schauspiel und Tanz.

Als der Rock 'n' Roll in den USA viel zu jung starb, ging die Saat auf, die Bill Haley, Eddie Cochran und Gene Vincent in England gestreut hatten, mit britischen Bands wie den Beatles, Stones, Animals, Yardbirds, Who und Them. Und dann, als die sechziger Jahre so richtig loslegten, verzweigten sich die Wurzeln des Rock 'n' Roll in alle Richtungen. Folk, Folk Rock, Surf, San Francisco, Motown, Soul, Psychedelic, Garage und die britische Invasion, all diese Elemente führten zusammen zu einer Rock-Revolution. Die Musik der amerikanischen Teenager war nun der Sound einer ganzen Generation, und diese Generation war erwachsener und globaler. Die Plattencover spiegelten nun den Zeitgeist wider. Das Cover von Steve Millers erstem Album ließ sich nur entschlüsseln, wenn man bekifft war. Auf dem Barbarian-Cover hatte der Drummer statt einer Hand einen Haken. David Bowie ließ sich für das Cover seines ersten Albums in einem Kleid ablichten, und Jimi Hendrix wurde auf dem Cover (zumindest in England) von nackten Frauen umschwärmt.

In den sechziger Jahren jobbte ich in verschiedenen Plattenfirmen, um Gratis-Schallplatten zu bekommen; als Dreingabe entdeckte ich die freie Liebe. Über Jahre hatte ich nur für meine Musikbesessenheit gelebt. Die Musik und die Musiker waren jedem zugänglich, während aus dem „Wir“ des Pluralis majestatis die demokratische Wir-Generation wurde. Die Künstler und ihr Publikum schienen die Musik ebenso sehr zu bestimmen wie die Plattenindustrie. Es fanden sogar Stammesfeste statt, genannt Festivals, auf denen die Musikbewegung noch stärker zusammengeschweißt wurde. Die Popmusik war ein so wesentlicher Teil der Popkultur, daß sogar der tonangebende Popkünstler Andy Warhol Plattencover gestaltete.

Mitte der siebziger Jahre jedoch hatte sich die Musik von einem

Geschäft in eine Industrie verwandelt, was dazu führte, daß solche Leute hinausgedrängt wurden, die die Interessen der Künstler über die der Konzerne stellten. 1976 verlor ich meinen letzten Job in einer Plattenfirma. Ich war Leiter der PR-Abteilung bei ABC Records und hatte Anweisung, die Platte *Before The Next Teardrop Falls* von Freddy Fender nicht zu promoten, da Freddy über vierzig, mexikanischer Abstammung und im Gefängnis gewesen war. Gegen die Anordnung meines Chefs half ich mit, aus Freddy den meistverkauften Künstler des Labels zu machen und wurde daraufhin wegen Insubordination gefeuert. Ich habe noch immer die goldene Schallplatte, die Freddy mir mit den Worten zuschickte: „Bruder, ohne Dich wäre sie nicht zustande gekommen.“

1977 eröffnete ich die „Michael Ochs Archives“, eine Firma, die sich der Bewahrung der von mir über alles geliebten Musikvergangenheit verschrieben hat. Ich verschaffte mir weiterhin jede Platte, die auf den Markt kam, und sammelte darüber hinaus Fotos, Noten, Konzertprogramme – einfach alles, was die Geschichte des Rock 'n' Roll anschaulich dokumentierte. Aus der Freundschaft, die in meiner Jugend begonnen hatte, war inzwischen eine Ehe geworden, im herkömmlichen Sinne des Wortes – bis daß der Tod uns scheidet.

Auch die achtziger Jahre hindurch sammelte ich weiter Schallplatten. In den neunziger Jahren dann, nachdem die CD die LP erfolgreich verdrängt hatte, bekam ich allmählich das Gefühl, aus meiner Plattensammlung herausgewachsen zu sein. Ich verlegte mich auf die praktischen CDs, spielte meine LPs so gut wie gar nicht mehr, obwohl Vinylscheiben eindeutig besser klingen als CDs. Jetzt denkt die Plattenindustrie sogar daran, die CDs durch Computerchips zu ersetzen.

Vor kurzem wurde ich im Fernsehen interviewt, und es fiel mir regelrecht schwer, mich wie sonst wehmütig über meine Plattensammlung auszulassen. Zum erstenmal spürte ich zwischen der Sammlung und mir eine Distanz, wie jemand, der seine ganze Jugend mit Briefmarkensammeln oder ähnlichem vergeudet hat. Direkt danach sagte mir ein Plattenhändler, er könne meine Sammlung wahrscheinlich für knapp eine Million Dollar verkaufen. Dann wurde ich gebeten, dieses Buch über meine tausend Lieblingscover zu machen.

Es paßte zeitlich gut zusammen. Als ich mit dem Buch anfang, sagte ich mir, daß ich die Sammlung verkaufen würde, sobald es fertig sein würde. Kurz bevor es soweit war, fand ich im Plattenladen eines Sammlers das Original von Little Willie Johns *Fever*. Ich lieb mir die

Platte aus, fotografierte sie für mein Buch und brachte sie wieder in den Laden zurück, damit sie verkauft werden konnte. Es war eine Platte, nach der ich seit den fünfziger Jahren gesucht hatte. Heute habe ich in dem Laden angerufen und die Platte gekauft; meine Sammelleiden-schaft, die ich erloschen geglaubt hatte, ist wieder entflammt.

Mir ist letztlich klargeworden, daß man Liebe für keinen Preis der Welt verkaufen kann – meine Plattensammlung ist nur über dieses Buch zu erwerben.

Diese Zusammenstellung der vielen Gesichter des Rock 'n' Roll soll so unterhaltsam sein wie die Musik selbst. Es will weder eine wissenschaftliche Anthologie der Kunst des Coverdesigns noch ein vollständiger Überblick über dessen Geschichte sein. In diesem Buch stelle ich Ihnen lediglich die tausend Plattencover aus meiner Sammlung vor, von denen ich glaube, daß sie einen Überblick über die Geschichte des Rocks von seinen Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart vermitteln. Als ich zum ersten Mal meine Plattensammlung durchging, habe ich zuerst nur die Alben ausgesucht, die ich selbst gerne in einem Buch gesehen hätte. Meine Auswahl basiert auf dem, was mir persönlich als einzigartig und stellvertretend für seine Zeit ins Auge stach. Nachdem ich so die ersten Tausend LPs zusammenhatte, versuchte ich sie in eine Reihenfolge zu bringen, die über die bloße Chronologie hinausging. Neben der Zusammenstellung nach Musikrichtungen begann ich, so offensichtliche Kriterien zu erkennen wie den Wandel über die Jahrzehnte hinweg in der Darstellung von schwarzen Musikern oder Frauen. Ich stellte fest, daß in meiner Auswahl wichtige Platten fehlten, aber das ist der einzig ernsthafte Teil dieses Buches. Aufgrund der Abwegigkeiten meines Musikgeschmacks wird sicherlich das eine oder andere Plattencover hier nicht abgebildet sein, das es verdient hätte. Die Methodik meiner Verrücktheit schlägt sich nieder im Layout der Cover, und meine Entschuldigungen gelten all den großen Künstlern, die die endgültige Auswahl nicht überlebt haben.

Ich hoffe, Sie werden an dieser repräsentativen Auswahl aus meinen Lieblingscovern ebensoviel Freude haben wie ich, als ich sie sammelte.

Michael Ochs
Venice (CA)
Dezember, 1995

Lorsque nous étions très jeunes le rock 'n' roll et moi nous avons entamé une amitié qui a connu des hauts et des bas mais qui a duré de longues années. Quand j'ai découvert le rock au début des années cinquante, j'ai décidé qu'il me fallait tout en connaître. Mon but dans la vie était d'écouter chaque disque de rock. Aujourd'hui que ma collection comprend bien plus de 100 000 disques, il devient de plus en plus difficile de distinguer les arbres dans la forêt. Lorsque j'ai accepté de faire ce livre sur l'art des pochettes de disque, j'ai regardé en avant pour ne pas seulement revoir les arbres, mais j'ai aussi regardé en arrière vers les racines de ma folie de collectionneur de disques.

Les premiers disques que je me souviens d'avoir vus à la maison au début des années cinquante étaient des albums de Louis Armstrong, Louis Prima, Julie London et Doris Day appartenant à mon père. Adolescent, je n'étais pas suffisamment dans le coup pour apprécier Prima et Armstrong, mais les disques de Doris Day et de Julie London avaient franchement excité mon regard à défaut d'avoir séduit mon oreille. A vrai dire, je n'ai pas découvert le sexe avec le rock 'n' roll mais avec les pochettes très décolletées des albums de Day et de London.

En 1951, mes parents nous ont acheté à nous les enfants notre propre tourne-disques pour 78 tours. Le premier disque que je me souviens d'avoir écouté jusqu'à effacement du sillon était le *Jezebel* de Frankie Laine avec *Rose, Rose, I Love You* sur l'autre face. Celui qui possède ses propres disques n'a plus besoin de la radio. Quoique Columbia Records ait introduit l'album 33 tours en 1948 et que RCA ait annoncé le 45 tours l'année suivante, le disque 78 tours a régné jusqu'au milieu des années cinquante, jusqu'à ce que RCA bazarde littéralement ses électrophones pour 45 tours pour promouvoir la vente des disques.

Mes achats de disques ont commencé avec les 45 tours de rock 'n' roll qui ne coûtaient que 89 cents, alors que les albums se vendaient 3\$98. Avec 50 cents d'argent de poche par semaine, acquérir des disques n'était pas facile. Le tout premier disque que j'ai acheté fut le *Honky Tonk* de Bill Doggett, un placement sûr puisque, s'agissant d'un morceau instrumental, on ne risquait pas de se lasser des paroles. Quoi qu'il en soit, acheter un disque tous les quinze jours ne suffisait pas à assouvir mon besoin de collectionner. Très vite, j'ai plongé dans l'univers du crime. J'ai confectionné une petite boîte à double-fond que

j'emportais dans la cabine d'écoute de mon magasin de quartier. Pour chaque disque qu'ils me voyaient emporter dans la cabine, trois ou quatre autres disparaissaient magiquement dans la boîte.

J'ai bien dû voler des centaines de disques avant d'être victime de mon avidité. Un jour, j'ai entendu à la radio un nouveau disque intitulé *Letter To An Angel* par les Five Shillings et j'ai su que je devais le voler aussitôt que possible; s'agissant d'un morceau de vraie musique noire, il serait jugé trop ethnique et ne resterait pas longtemps programmé sur les ondes. Il n'y avait pas d'autres clients lorsque j'entrai dans la boutique et donc aucun motif de distraction pour les vendeurs. Ma raison savait que c'était trop dangereux, mais c'est mon cœur qui a décidé pour moi. Bien entendu, j'ai été attrapé et arrêté. J'ai juré que c'était la première fois, et comme ils n'avaient trouvé qu'un seul disque sur moi, ils m'ont laissé partir, non sans avoir informé mes parents. Après m'avoir puni, mon père se déclara désolé pour moi et me dit que lorsqu'il était gosse et ne pouvait s'offrir de disques, il avait l'habitude d'en acheter d'occasion à des compagnies de juke-boxes.

Le week-end suivant, je me précipitai en ville pour faire le tour de tous les loueurs de juke-boxes que j'avais pu trouver. Ils vendaient bien des 45 tours d'occasion à 25 cents pièce, mais cela voulait dire que je ne pouvais toujours pas m'en offrir plus de deux par semaine. C'est alors que j'ai appris que dans l'hôpital où travaillait mon père se trouvait un disc jockey atteint d'une maladie incurable. Je vins lui rendre visite et lui demandai s'il aimerait faire une émission de radio pour les autres malades en utilisant le circuit de sonorisation de l'hôpital. Il me dit qu'il adorait le faire s'il y avait un moyen d'obtenir les disques. Je lui répondis que je reviendrais la semaine suivante avec tout ce qu'il fallait.

Je retournai voir tous les loueurs de juke-boxes et obtins d'eux qu'ils me donnent des disques pour l'hôpital. Bientôt des centaines de 45 tours transitèrent chaque semaine par ma maison. Adolescent, je ne pensais pas à l'avenir, ni à la possession, il me fallait simplement écouter le plus de musique possible, et à présent je savais que je pouvais avoir des disques pour rien; et cela en toute légalité.

Le premier L.P. que j'ai acheté était le deuxième album d'Elvis Presley, non que je n'aie pas aimé le premier album, mais simplement parce que j'ai trouvé le deuxième soldé dans un bazar à 1\$98 au lieu des 3\$98 habituels. Avoir mon premier album était une expérience très voisine de celle d'avoir ma première copine. Ah, cette anticipation sur le chemin

du retour! J'ai contemplé la magnifique photo d'Elvis sur la pochette, ai retourné celle-ci pour lire les notes, l'ai caressée, ai glissé mon regard à l'intérieur pour regarder le vinyle, me suis arrêté et ai recommencé à en examiner chaque centimètre. Ce long préambule avant même de rentrer pour poser le disque sur le plateau était délicieux. A ma grande surprise, il n'y avait dans ce disque que du solide, aucune sorte de remplissage, alors que la plupart des albums que j'avais écoutés chez des amis contenaient seulement un tube ou deux et un tas de choses qu'il valait mieux oublier. Bientôt, je me mis à collectionner aussi les albums.

Pour un tas de raisons, les albums paraissaient plus adultes que les «simples». Ils étaient exposés sur des présentoirs et non pas conservés dans des bacs transportables, et de plus ils ajoutaient à l'expérience auditive une expérience visuelle. Les albums étaient plus larges d'une douzaine de centimètres et quatre fois plus chers, on pouvait tenir la pochette en écoutant la musique, et celle-ci durait presque vingt minutes par face. Aucune comparaison possible, dans un cas, il s'agissait d'une liaison amoureuse; dans l'autre, d'une simple relation.

Quoi qu'il en soit, la relation que la plupart des gamins entretenaient avec la musique passait par la radio, pas par des collections de disques. La radio du début des années cinquante était dominée par des crooners tels que Perry Como, Doris Day, Nat King Cole, Joni James, Frank Sinatra, Tony Bennett et des groupes tels que les Chordettes, les Crew Cuts, les Four Lads, les Ames Brothers et les McGuire Sisters.

Très vite, presque chaque ville du pays eut un disc jockey local qui était, ou en tout cas sonnait, noir. Dans ma ville de Columbus, Ohio, notre station locale, W.C.O.L., recruta Dr. Bop pour la tranche horaire de minuit à six heures. J'avais l'habitude de m'allonger sur mon lit en faisant semblant de dormir, et j'attendais l'arrivée du bon docteur sur les ondes et son annonce: «Voici le Dr. Bop, avec sa machine à disques et de quoi secouer.» Dans le style du film sur Buddy Holly, Dr. Bop s'enferma une fois dans le studio afin de pouvoir passer toute la nuit en boucle *It's Only Make Believe*. Non seulement Conway Twitty devint une star en une nuit, mais il donna la même semaine un concert gratuit à Columbus pour assurer la vente du disque. Peu de temps après, Dr. Bop fut viré pour avoir dédié *It Only Hurts For A Little While* (*Ça ne fait pas mal très longtemps*) à toutes les vierges de Broad Street.

Après avoir vu Twitty sur scène, je me mis à suivre les spectacles de rock de Alan Freed. En 1957 et 1958, j'ai vu Clyde McPhatter, LaVern

Baker, Frankie Lymon, the Everly Brothers, Chuck Berry, Jerry Lee Lewis, Joe Turner et Buddy Holly, pour n'en citer que quelques-uns. Ma disco-manie était devenue incontrôlable. Je vivais, respirais et mangeais littéralement le rock 'n' roll. J'ai même incité ma mère à acheter certains aliments parce qu'ils offraient des bons à échanger contre des disques. Mon dernier devoir d'anglais fut une défense du rock 'n' roll.

En 1960, j'obtins mon diplôme de fin d'études au lycée et allai à l'université, laissant tous mes disques à la maison à l'exception des trois premiers albums de Bo Diddley. Je fus jeté de la plupart des surprises-parties à cause de ces disques de Diddley. Aux surprises-parties de l'université, tout le monde cherchait à tomber une fille, aussi jouait-on le plus souvent des morceaux pour emballer, en particulier *Open Fire Two Guitars* de Johnny Mathis. Je persistais à essayer de mettre Bo sur la platine et de brancher tout le monde sur le premier feedback de guitare jamais enregistré sur disque. Inutile d'ajouter que je ne suis pas exactement devenu l'homme fort du campus. En y repensant, je n'ai pas fait de conquête non plus. Toutes ces grandes histoires sur le rock 'n' roll qui entraîne les femmes dans des frénésies sexuelles sonnaient faux.

La meilleure boutique de disques près du campus était tenue par un ex-associé de Sam Goody, propriétaire de la chaîne de magasins de disques qui porte son nom. Lui et Sam s'étaient querellé pour une histoire d'argent. Une nuit, mon ami s'était emparé sous la menace d'une arme d'un camion de Sam bourré de disques et l'avait conduit aussi loin que possible. Il avait ouvert sa boutique à l'endroit où le moteur avait fini par mourir. Je n'étais plus seulement fasciné par les disques eux-mêmes, mais également par les histoires de cette industrie.

En 1966, à peine sorti de l'université, j'ai mis le cap sur la côte ouest. La plupart de mes amis partaient pour San Francisco, et je fis comme eux. Alors que je roulais sur le Golden Gate Bridge, la radio a diffusé *You're Gonna Miss Me* par les Thirteenth Floor Elevators. Si c'était ça le genre de musique de Frisco, alors j'étais fait pour Frisco. Après avoir découvert que les Elevators étaient en fait du Texas et que les groupes locaux s'appelaient Charlatans, Quicksilver et Grateful Dead, je mis le cap sur L.A., pays des Byrds, de Love et du Buffalo Springfield.

J'ai travaillé pour les maisons de disques, photographiant des musiciens comme les Chambers Brothers, les Raiders ou Taj Mahal. Je recevais 50 \$ par séance et j'avais tous les disques que je voulais gratuitement. Puis, j'ai commencé à écrire sur la musique pour la presse

underground. Après la publication de mon troisième article, on m'offrit un poste de publiciste chez Columbia – 200 \$ par semaine mais, une fois encore avec tous les disques que je voulais.

En quittant l'université, j'avais bazzardé tous mes disques, à l'exception d'une centaine de mes préférés. Dans le plus pur style hippie des années soixante, j'avais juré de ne rien posséder de plus que ce qui tiendrait dans la voiture que j'avais à cette époque. J'ai très vite rompu mon serment. Après avoir raconté à l'un de mes collègues de Columbia ma vie d'adolescent criminel, comment j'avais été arrêté pour avoir volé ce disque des Five Shillings et combien j'aimerais le retrouver aujourd'hui, j'ai découvert qu'il coûtait à présent 40 \$; à condition, bien entendu, d'avoir la chance de mettre la main dessus. Je fus saisi de panique à l'idée que la musique avec laquelle j'avais grandi pourrait un jour ne plus m'être accessible. Je résolus de rebâtir la collection quoi qu'il m'en pût coûter, et cela finit par me prendre chaque moment libre.

Je commençai par éplucher le catalogue Columbia, et commandai des milliers d'albums. Ensuite, il y eut tous les arrangements avec les amis travaillant dans d'autres maisons de disques – «Je t'envoierai tous les disques de Miles Davis en échange de tous les Beatles et de tous les Beach Boys». Il faut dire que chaque compagnie avait recruté au moins l'un d'entre nous, ces «hippies d'intérieur» qui adoraient la musique. Les compagnies ne s'expliquaient pas comment nous faisons si bien notre travail, mais elles voulaient nous offrir ce bonus des disques gratuits pour que nous soyons contents. Cela leur revenait sacrément moins cher que si elles avaient dû nous payer un salaire décent. La première année, j'ai récolté 5000 albums, et je n'ai cessé d'améliorer ce chiffre les années suivantes. J'ai fini par échanger un 45 tours rare de Dylan contre un exemplaire du *Letter To An Angel* des Five Shillings.

En plus de tout cela, je passais toutes mes fins de semaine dans des ventes de garage ou dans les garages de responsables de maisons de disques plus âgés. Et puis, il y eut ensuite ces aventures incroyables comme celles qui ont consisté à me rendre dans les entrepôts de Sun Records à Memphis, Tennessee, à trouver le siège d'International Artists Records à Houston, Texas, et à mettre la main sur le meilleur choix d'albums dans l'entrepôt d'Ace Records à Jackson, Massachusetts. Un jour à Tyler, Texas, je fus agressé à la fois par les blancs et par les noirs en cherchant une boutique de disques rares. Les blancs se sont mis en rogne parce que je demandais une direction dans les quartiers noirs et,

lorsque je fus arrivé à destination, les noirs voulurent savoir ce que ce type blanc venait faire dans le secteur. Réunir la collection m'a assurément pris beaucoup de temps et causé beaucoup d'ennuis.

Ce livre commence comme le rock 'n' roll, avec un mélange des formes musicales qui ont nourri celui-ci: pop, country et rythm and blues. Si le rock était la bande-son de nos vies, alors les albums dans lesquels se trouvait cette bande-son devaient contenir chacun des thèmes d'intérêts de l'adolescence – automobiles, lubies diverses, sexualité, révolte, évasion, énergie, vie, mort, solitude, danse et sorties.

Les premières pochettes étaient conçues pour capturer l'Amérique adolescente dans toute son innocence. Le rock était considéré comme trop sexualisé pour l'Amérique adulte, aussi les pochettes devaient-elles être pour la plupart cent pour cent anodines. Quoique la majorité des premiers musiciens rock aient été noirs, l'Amérique adolescente était un monde blanc. C'est pourquoi la plupart des pochettes de disques montraient des adolescents blancs dans des scènes typiques de ce âge. C'est incroyable combien d'artistes noirs ont eu des photographies d'individus blancs sur leurs pochettes de disques, alors que leurs propres portraits étaient dans le meilleur des cas relégués au verso. Une fois adulte, j'ai appris que dans le Sud, les distributeurs refusaient beaucoup de disques parce qu'un noir figurait sur la pochette.

Quoique le rock soit venu des noirs qui ajoutèrent le rythme au blues, les blancs se sont donné un mal de chien pour usurper cette musique. Beaucoup de morceaux de musique noire étaient repris par des artistes aussi rassurants que Georgia Gibbs, Bill Haley, les McGuire Sisters et Pat Boone. Boone a décroché des hits avec des morceaux noirs tels que *Ain't That A Shame*, *At My Front Door*, *I'll Be Home* et *I Almost Lost My Mind*. Boone et Little Richard ont tous deux atteint la liste des dix meilleures ventes avec le *Long Tall Sally* du deuxième cité. Little Richard a prétendu que Boone n'avait jamais pu lui voler sa chanson parce qu'il ne pouvait l'imiter de manière convaincante. En comparant la photo de pochette de Little Richard, qui le présente le visage en sueur et hurlant, avec celle de Boone, entouré de camarades blancs, le public adolescent voyait son choix en noir et blanc, et il a finalement préféré le noir.

Mais, juste au moment où le rock atteignait sa pleine vitesse à la fin des années cinquante, le désastre survint. Little Richard vit Dieu et renonça à la musique du diable. Le praticien le plus populaire du rock, Elvis Presley, fut appelé sous les drapeaux. Buddy Holly et Eddie

Cochran se tuèrent respectivement en avion et en voiture. Pour couronner le tout, le scandale des pots-de-vin ruina la carrière d'Alan Freed, l'un des disc jockeys les plus fous de ce pays, qui avait organisé les plus grands et les meilleurs concerts de rock et qui refusait même de passer les reprises blanches des succès noirs. Finalement, à la fin des années cinquante et au début des années soixante, le rock se réduisit à des idoles adolescentes inoffensives et manufacturées comme Frankie Avalon, Fabian, Bobby Vee, Johnny Tillotson, Bobby Darin, Ricky Nelson, Bobby Rydell et consorts. En plus de leurs photos innocentes sur les pochettes, les notes au verso insistaient sur le fait que ces stars n'étaient pas uniquement des rockers mais qu'elles voulaient s'améliorer au-delà du rock en étudiant le jeu d'acteur et la danse.

Tandis que le rock mourait prématurément aux Etats-Unis, les graines que Bill Haley, Eddie Cochran et Gene Vincent avaient plantées en Angleterre prenaient racine avec des groupes comme les Beatles, les Rolling Stones, les Animals, les Yardbirds, les Who, les Them. Ensuite, quand les années soixante prirent réellement leur élan, les racines du rock firent pousser des branches dans toutes les directions en même temps. Le Folk, le Folk-Rock, le Surf, San Francisco, Motown, la Soul, le Psychédéisme, les Garage Bands et l'Invasion Britannique s'unirent pour produire une irrésistible révolution. La musique de l'Amérique adolescente était à présent le son d'une génération, et la génération était plus mûre et plus universelle. Désormais, les pochettes de disques pouvaient vraiment refléter l'époque. La pochette du premier album de Steve Miller ne pouvait être déchiffrée à moins d'être défoncé. David Bowie apparaissait en robe sur la pochette de son premier album, et Jimi Hendrix pouvait avoir une troupe de femmes nues sur sa pochette d'album; du moins en Angleterre.

Pendant les années soixante, je passai d'une maison de disques à l'autre, acceptant des boulots à cause des disques gratuits et trouvant l'amour libre comme extra-bonus. Durant des années, j'avais vécu pour la folie de cette musique, et c'était le monde qui adoptait maintenant ce style de vie. La musique et les musiciens devinrent accessibles à tous. Les musiciens et les publics semblaient avoir autant de contrôle sur la musique que l'industrie du disque. Il y eut même des réunions tribales appelées festivals qui plus tard unifièrent ce mouvement musical. La musique pop était si prédominante dans la culture pop que même Andy Warhol, se mit à réaliser des pochettes d'albums.

Au milieu des années soixante-dix, la musique était devenue une industrie, et les intérêts de l'entreprise primaient sur ceux des artistes. En 1976, je fus viré de mon ultime boulot dans une compagnie. J'étais le directeur national de la publicité pour ABC Records et on me demanda de ne pas promouvoir le disque de Freddy Fender, *Before The Next Tear-drop Falls*, parce que Freddy avait plus de quarante ans, était chicano et ancien taulard. Contre les instructions de mon chef, j'ai aidé Freddy à devenir l'artiste le plus vendu de cette compagnie, et je fus donc licencié pour insubordination. J'ai toujours le disque d'or que Freddy m'a envoyé avec écrit dessus «Ce n'aurait pas été possible sans toi, frère».

En 1977, j'ai commencé à constituer les Michael Ochs Archives, une compagnie ayant pour vocation la conservation du passé musical que j'aime tant. J'ai continué à me procurer chaque nouveau disque et j'ai commencé à collectionner des photos, des partitions, des programmes de concerts – tout ce qui pouvait documenter l'histoire pas encore terminée du rock. L'amitié qui avait commencé dans mes années d'adolescence s'était maintenant épanouie en un mariage, au sens traditionnel du terme – jusqu'à ce que la mort nous sépare.

J'ai continué à collectionner des disques tout au long des années quatre-vingt. Au cours des années quatre-vingt-dix, avec le remplacement du microsillon par le CD, j'ai pensé que la collection était devenue trop grande. J'ai opté pour le côté pratique des CD, en dépit du fait que le son des disques vinyle est incomparablement meilleur. A présent, l'industrie du disque envisage même de remplacer les CD par des puces informatiques. Toutes les œuvres graphiques qui ornaient les pochettes de disques seront probablement remplacées par des bandes filmées des groupes transférées sur CD vidéo ou sur puce informatique.

Récemment interviewé dans une émission de télévision, j'ai ressenti une difficulté à parler avec nostalgie de ma collection. Pour la première fois, j'ai éprouvé une distance entre elle et moi, un peu comme un gamin qui a gaspillé sa jeunesse à collectionner des timbres ou quelque chose du même ordre. Après l'émission, un marchand de disques rares m'a appelé pour me dire qu'il pourrait probablement vendre la collection de disques près d'un million de dollars. Ensuite, j'ai été contacté pour réaliser ce livre.

Tous ces signes me parvinrent en même temps. C'était comme si Dieu était en train de me dire que maintenant que j'étais marié et père de famille, je pouvais renoncer au premier et plus grand amour de ma

vie. Quand j'ai commencé ce livre, je me suis dit que lorsque je l'aurais fini, je vendrais ma collection. Dans la onzième heure qui suivit son achèvement, je suis tombé dans un magasin de disques rares sur la pochette originale de l'album *Fever* de Little Willie John, celle avec l'infirmière blanche. J'ai emprunté le disque, l'ai photographié pour le livre et rendu à la boutique. C'était un disque que je recherchais depuis les années cinquante. Aujourd'hui, j'ai appelé la boutique et acheté l'album, ranimant ainsi la passion que je croyais avoir perdue.

J'ai enfin compris que l'amour n'a pas de prix – ma collection de disques n'est à vendre qu'à travers ce livre.

Cette compilation des différents visages du rock'n roll voudrait être aussi délectable que la musique elle-même. Il ne s'agit ni d'une anthologie critique de l'art des pochettes, ni d'une histoire exhaustive. Il s'agit seulement des mille pochettes d'albums de ma collection dont j'ai pensé qu'elles donneraient une vue d'ensemble du rock 'n' roll depuis sa plus tendre enfance jusqu'à son âge actuel.

Lorsque j'ai commencé à sélectionner les disques, je n'ai pris que les albums que j'aurais eu plaisir à voir reproduits dans un livre. Le seul critère retenu était ce qui m'avait frappé comme étant unique et mémorable pour son époque. Après en avoir extrait quelques milliers, j'ai essayé de déterminer un ordre autre que simplement chronologique. À côté de l'assemblage par genres musicaux, j'ai commencé à voir certains fils conducteurs évidents tels que les différentes représentations des noirs et des femmes à travers les décennies.

Je me rends compte que ma méthode de sélection a entraîné de sérieuses omissions, mais c'est bien la seule chose qui soit sérieuse dans ce livre. En raison des difficultés de sélection ou de la particularité de mes goûts, je suis convaincu que de nombreuses pochettes qui auraient dû figurer dans ce livre n'y figurent pas. La logique de ma folie devrait être évidente au vu des illustrations de pochettes. Toutes mes excuses à tous les grands artistes qui n'ont pas survécu au montage final.

J'espère que vous aimerez ce choix significatif de mes pochettes de disques préférées autant que j'ai aimé les collectionner.

Michael Ochs
Venice (CA).
Décembre 1995.

1950s

The fifties was the decade when all the war babies entered their teenage years. This new generation needed a new form of music to make their own. The big bands of the forties were downsized into combos, as solo singers and vocal groups became the new stars. While crooners and quartets dominated the charts, black "race" records were becoming so popular that in the early fifties *Billboard Magazine* had to start a separate rhythm and blues chart; and soon thereafter, rock and roll was born.

Rock and roll's birth certificate has never been found, so there is no definitive date for its birthday. Some say it all started in 1951 with Jackie Brenston's *Rocket 88* and The Dominoes' *Sixty-Minute Man*, while others cite 1954 because of The Chords' *Sh-Boom* and The Crows' *Gee*. To confuse the birth date further, Johnny Otis, Joe Turner, Little Esther, Fats Domino and Ivory Joe Hunter all started recording before 1951. The early fifties was a magical musical-merging that created rock and roll by mixing gospel, rhythm, blues, pop and country.

In the beginning the major record companies tried to ignore rock and roll thinking it was a temporary aberration and would soon disappear. This gave rise to a number of independent record labels like



Hen Gates And His Gaters

Let's Go Dancing To Rock And Roll

Masterseal, 1957

Design: Unknown



Various Artists

Dance The Rock & Roll
Atlantic, 1957

Design: Unknown
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



The Robins

Rock & Roll With The Robins
Whippet, 1958

Design: Unknown



Frank Sinatra
No One Cares
 Capitol, 1959
 Design: Unknown



Nat "King" Cole
Just One Of Those Things
 Capitol, 1957
 Design: Unknown



Bing Crosby

Bing With A Beat

RCA Victor, 1957

Photo: Gene Lester



Perry Como

So Smooth

RCA Victor, 1955

Photo: Mitchell Bliss



Olé ala Lee!

Great favorites styled in spectacular Latin fashion



Peggy Lee
Olé Ala Lee!
Capitol, 1960

Design: Unknown



MERCURY RECORDS • PATTI PAGE • LET'S GET AWAY FROM IT ALL

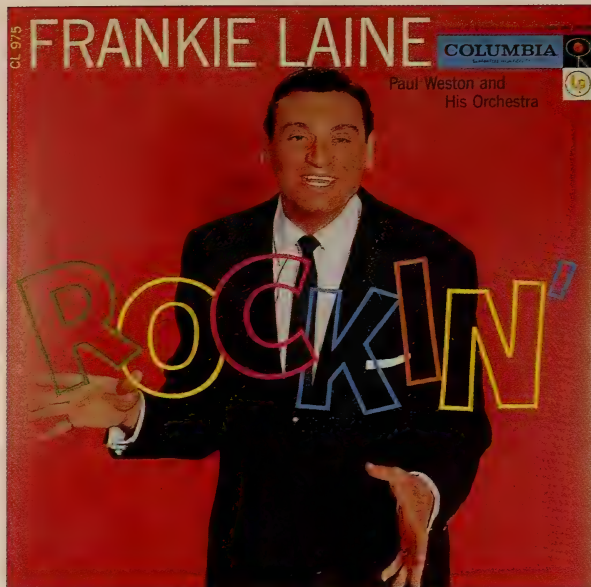
STEREO
HI-FI

Patti Page Sings

"Let's
get away
from
it all"



Patti Page
Let's Get Away From It All
Mercury, 1957
Design: Unknown



Frankie Laine
Rockin'
 Columbia, 1957
 Photo: John Engstead



Julie London
Julie Is Her Name
 Liberty, 1956
 Photo: Phil Howard



Johnny Ray
Johnny Ray
Columbia, 1951
Design: Unknown



JANUARY



FEBRUARY



MARCH

SL 9002

LIBERTY
SPECTRA-SONIC-SOUND
ORCHESTRA—FIVE LIPS

JULIE LONDON



APRIL



MAY



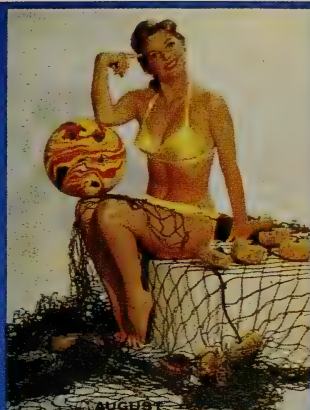
JUNE

Julie London
Calendar Girl
Liberty, 1956

Photos: Gene Lester



JULY



AUGUST



SEPTEMBER

CALENDAR GIRL

SL 9002

LIBERTY
THE SL 9002
 SPECTRA-SOMIC-SOUND
 PHOTOGRAPHY: BIRD LESTER



OCTOBER



NOVEMBER



DECEMBER

**Sammy
Davis Jr.**
SALUTES THE Stars
OF THE
London
Palladium

SMILE

JALOUSIE

BROKENHEARTED

SOPHISTICATED LADY

MY KIND OF GIRL

BALLIN' THE JACK

LAZY RIVER

OVER THE RAINBOW

THIS WAS MY LOVE

GIVE ME THE MOONLIGHT

TENEMENT SYMPHONY

reprise



Sammy Davis Jr.
Sammy Davis Jr. Salutes The Stars Of
The London Palladium
Reprise, 1963

Design: Unknown



Les Paul & Mary Ford

Les And Mary

Capitol, 1955

Design: Unknown



Big Dave Cavanaugh

Arthur Murray Rock 'N' Roll

Capitol, 1950s

Design: Unknown



The McGuire Sisters

Sugartime

Coral, 1958

Photo: Garrett-Howard



The Four Coins

The Four Coins In Shangri-La

Epic, 1958

Design: Unknown



The Four Lads
The Four Lads Swing Along
 Columbia, 1959
 Design: Unknown



The Four Aces
The Swingin' Aces
 Decca, 1958
 Design: Unknown

EARL BOSTIC



503

For You



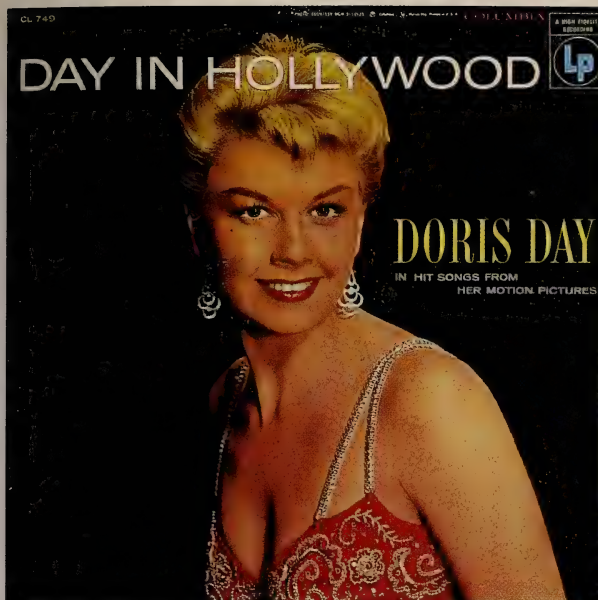
SLEEP • MOONGLOW • VELVET SUNSET • FOR YOU • THE VERY THOUGHT OF YOU • LINGER AWHILE • CHEROKEE
SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES • MEMORIES • EMBRACEABLE YOU • WRAP YOUR TROUBLES IN DREAMS • NIGHT AND DAY

Earl Bostic

For You

King, 1956

Design: Unknown



Doris Day

Day In Hollywood

Columbia, 1955

Photo: Courtesy MGM Studios



Teresa Brewer

Miss Music

Coral, 1958

Photo: Hobart Baker



The Crew Cuts
Capers
 Mercury, 1957
 Design: Unknown



The Diamonds
All New Songs
 Mercury, 1950s
 Design: Unknown

**earl
bostic**

**songs
of the**

FANTASTIC

50'S

Vol. 2



I CAN DREAM CAN'T I

IT'S A SIN

BAUBLES BANGLES & BEADS

CHERRY PINK

VAYA CON DIOS

YOUR CHEATING HEART

TAMMY

TOO YOUNG

MISTER SANDMAN

HIGH AND THE MIGHTY

OH MY PAPA

LOVE LETTERS IN THE SAND

OFFICIAL U.S. NAVY PHOTO

VIVID SOUND

Earl Bostic

Songs of the Fantastic 50's, Vol. 2
King, 1963

Photo: Garrett-Howard

HERE'S LOOKIN AT'CHA

KING

626

JOHNNY "SCAT" DAVIS
AND HIS DIXIELAND BAND

MUSKRAT RAMBLE
ST. JAMES INFIRMARY
BARY, WON'T YOU PLEASE COME HOME
BODY AND SOUL
AFTER HOURS • BIG GIRL
TASTY PUDDING
THAT'S APLENTY • TIN ROOF BLUES
AFTER YOU'VE GONE
C' JAM BLUES

Johnny "Scat" Davis
Here's Lookin At'cha
King, 1959
Design: Unknown

STEREO

K5

KING

631

HIGH AND WIDE

... **BILL DOGGETT**



MONSTER PARTY • WHERE THE BLUE OF THE NIGHT MEETS THE GOLD OF THE DAY • I'M GONNA LOCK MY HEART AND LEAVE AWAY THE KEY
FINISHING THE UNFINISHED • SCOTT'S BLUFF • CAROLINA MOON • HIGH AND WIDE • IN THE WEE HOURS • THAT'S MY WEAKNESS NOW
PLEASE DON'T TALK ABOUT ME WHEN I'M GONE • ADIOS MUCHAGNO

Bill Doggett

High And Wide ...

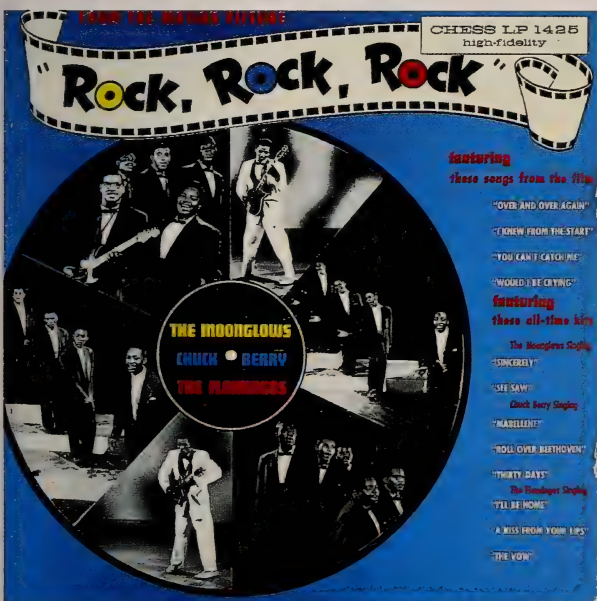
King, 1959

Design: Unknown

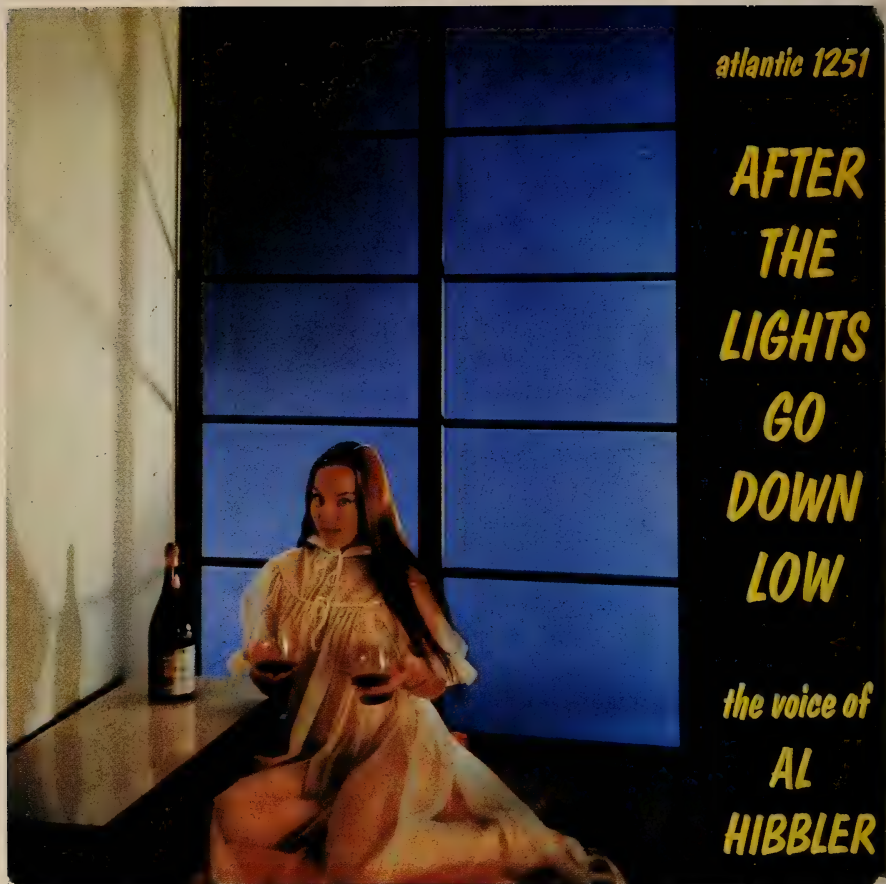




The Crew Cuts
Rock And Roll Bash
 Mercury, 1957
 Design: Unknown



Various Artists
Rock, Rock, Rock
 Chess, 1958
 Design: Chuck Stewart



Al Hibbler

After The Lights Go Down Low
Atlantic, 1957

Design: Unknown
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Earl Bostic
By Popular Demand
 King, 1962
 Design: Unknown



Ivory Joe Hunter
Ivory Joe Hunter Sings Sixteen Of His Greatest Hits
 King, 1958
 Design: Unknown



Various Artists
Rockin' Together
Atco, 1958

Design: Marvin Israel
Photo: Jules
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Various Artists
Teenage Party
Gee, 1958

Design: Lee-Miles Associates,
New York City



These compilations are of primarily black recording artists, yet, once again, only white people are shown on the covers.

Obwohl diese Alben überwiegend von schwarzen Musikern aufgenommen wurden, werden auf den Covern nur Weiße abgebildet.

Ces compilations contiennent essentiellement de la musique noire, même si, une fois encore, seuls des blancs apparaissent sur les photos de pochettes.

Various Artists

Herald The Beat

Herald, 1960

Design: Unknown



Various Artists
Rock 'N' Roll Dance Party
 King, 1958
 Design: Unknown



Chet Atkins
Chet Atkins' Workshop
 RCA Victor, 1961
 Design: Unknown

"THEY'RE RIDING HIGH," SAYS ARCHIE THE CHORDETTES

They loved them in Sheboygan, but the Chordettes weren't long for Wisconsin. Faster than you can say "Mr. Sandman," they took the whole country by storm. Archie, too. That's why he brings you all their happy, hummable hits on this Cadence record.

a high-fidelity recording by

CADENCE CLP-3001



The Chordettes

The Chordettes

Cadence, 1957

Design: Unknown

GEORGE HAMILTON IV



Big

1

5



George Hamilton IV

Big 15

ABC-Paramount, 1963

Design: Joe Lebow

CADILLACS MEET THE ORIOLES

DEADLY JONES
I CHALLENGE YOUR KISS
A KISS AND A HOSE
YOU BELONG TO ME
HOLD ME, THRILL ME, KISS ME
BABY, PLEASE DON'T GO
COME HOME, HURRY HOME
LUCY BUZZ, BUZZ, BUZZ
LET ME DOWN EASY
THAT'S LOVE

Cadillacs/Orioles

Cadillacs Meet The Orioles

Jubilee, 1961

Design: Sy Leichman

Photo: Charles Varron



The Paragons/The Jesters
The Paragons Meet The Jesters
 Jubilee, 1959

Design: Sy Leichman
 Photo: Charles Varron

Not only do these compilations of black artists have white people on the covers, but they also add to rock's dangerous image by tying the music to juvenile delinquency.

Nicht nur, daß diese Alben schwarzer Künstler Weiße auf den Covern zeigen, sie tragen außerdem zu dem schlechten Image von Rockmusik bei, indem sie Jugendkriminalität mit Rockmusik in Verbindung bringen.

Non seulement ces compilations de musique noire montrent des blancs sur la pochette, mais elles contribuent à la mauvaise image du rock en associant cette musique à la délinquance juvénile.



Various Artists

Whoppers!

Jubilee, 1960

Design: Sy Leichman

Photo: Charles Varron



Various Artists

Boppin'!

Jubilee, 1961

Design: Sy Leichman/

Charles Varron



Hank Williams
Ramblin' Man
 MGM, 1954

Design: Unknown

A fine example of great early paste-up "art". Note Hank's free floating foot and dog.

Ein schönes Beispiel für die „gelungenen“ Fotomontagen der Fünfziger. Beachtung verdienen Hanks freischwebender Fuß und der Hund.

Un bon exemple du «grand art» du photomontage des débuts. Notez le pied et le chien d'Hank flottant librement.

Hank Williams

A HIGH FIDELITY RECORDING E3330



Moanin' the Blues



LOW DOWN BLUES
SOMEDAY YOU'LL CALL MY NAME
ALONE AND FORSAKEN
WEARY BLUES (From Williams)
MOANIN' THE BLUES
I'M SO LONESOME I COULD CRY

MY SWEET LOVE AIN'T AROUND
HONKEY TONK BLUES
LOVESICK BLUES
I'M A LONG GONE DADDY
LONG GONE LONESOME BLUES
THE BLUES COME AROUND

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Hank Williams
Moanin' The Blues
MGM, 1952

Design: Unknown

FABOR FLP 1001

FROM A JACK TO A KING



Ned Miller

Ned Miller

From A Jack To A King

Fabor, 1963

Design: Unknown

LP 1220



FOLSOM
PRISON BLUES

DON'T MY TIME

SO DOGGONE
LONESOME

ROCK ISLAND LINE
I HEARD THAT
LONESOME WHISTLE

REMEMBER ME
COUNTRY BOY
I WALK THE LINE

CRY! CRY! CRY!
WRECK OF THE OLD '77
IF THE GOOD LORD'S WILLING
I WAS THERE WHEN IT HAPPENED

Johnny CASH

WITH
HIS
HOT
AND
BLUE
GUITAR!

ANOTHER ALBUM OF

Great *SR*



Hits



Johnny Cash

Johnny Cash With His Hot And Blue Guitar!
Sun, 1956

Design: Unknown

Courtesy Sun Entertainment Corporation



Jimmy Dean
A Thing Called Love
 RCA Victor, 1968
 Design: Unknown



Rusty Draper
Rusty Meets Hoagy
 Mercury, 1957
 Design: Unknown



Marty Robbins
The Song Of Robbins
 Columbia, 1957
 Design: Unknown



Don Gibson
All My Love
 RCA Victor, 1967
 Design: Unknown



Lightnin' Hopkins

Lightnin' Strikes

Vee-Jay, 1962

Design: Unknown



Lightnin' Hopkins

Lightnin' And The Blues

Herald, 1959

Design: Unknown

Lightnin' Hopkins

SLP-4572
SCORE
A GOOD NAME

STRUMS

THE

BLUES

© MONROE & MONROE, INC.

Lightnin' Hopkins
Lightnin' Hopkins Strums The Blues
Score, 1958

Artwork: Sharon Pose
Photo: Ovid Neal



Lightnin' Hopkins

Lightnin' Hopkins

Folkways, 1962

Design: Ronald Clyne

Photo: Samul B. Charters

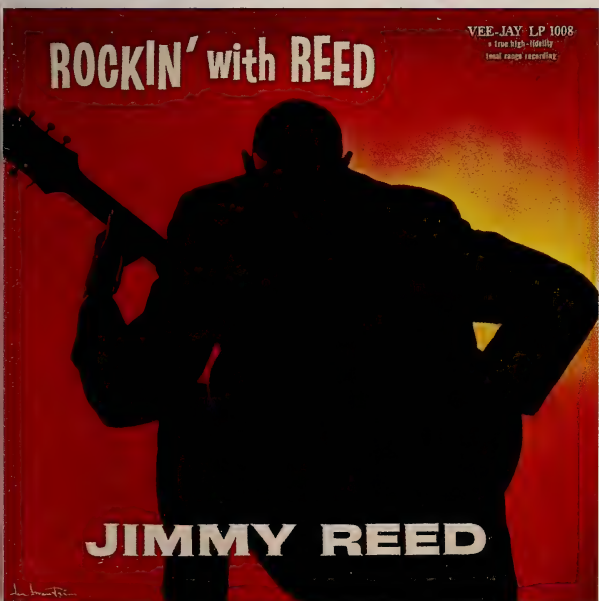


Reverend Gary Davis

Pure Religion!

Prestige, 1964

Design: Unknown

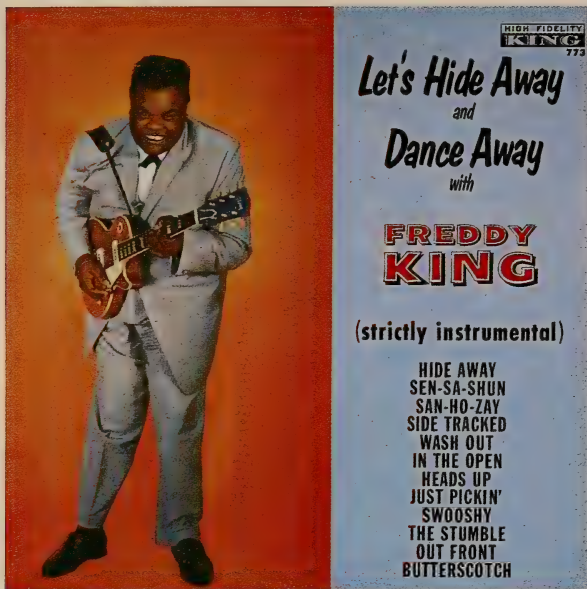


Jimmy Reed

Rockin' With Reed

Vee-jay, 1959

Design: Don Bronstein



Freddy King

Let's Hide Away And Dance Away

With Freddy King

King, 1961

Design: Unknown



Muddy Waters

Muddy Waters Sings 'Big Bill'

Chess, 1960

Design: Don Bronstein

Vee-Jay LP 1004

a true high-fidelity
tonal range recording

I'M JIMMY REED

YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO

YOU GOT AN ANGEL

HONEST I DO

AIN'T THAT LOVIN' YOU BABY

GO ON TO SCHOOL

YOU GOT AN ANGEL



Jimmy Reed

I'm Jimmy Reed

Vee-Jay, 1958

Design: Leroy Winbush

Sweet Black Angel

QTS 12 BLUE THUMB STEREO



EARL HOOKER

Earl Hooker

Sweet Black Angel

Blue Thumb, 1970s

Art Direction: Michangelo Linguini

Photo: John Hayes

FIRE
RECORDS
FLP 103

Arthur "Big Boy" Crudup

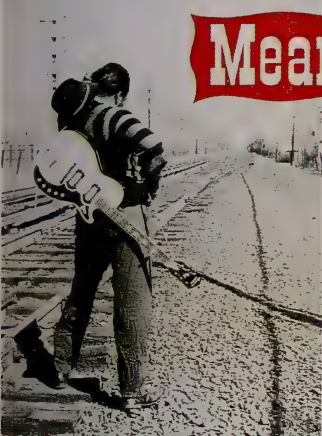
Mean Ol' Frisco

Fire, 1960

Design: Unknown

Mean ol' Frisco

ARTHUR
"Big Boy"
CRUDUP



THE FIVE KEYS

KING
RECORDS
688

The Five Keys

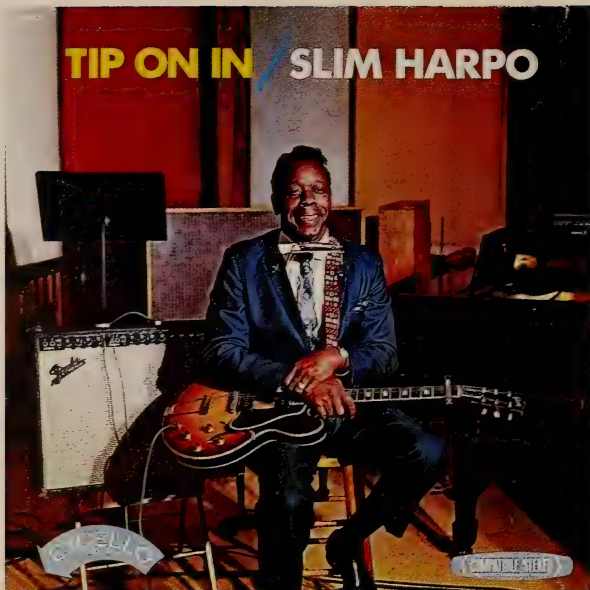
The Five Keys

King, 1960

Photo: Bernard Gray

ZIGZAG
ROSETH
DREAM ON
DANCING BEARHOLE
GONNA BE TOO LATE
I BURNED YOUR LETTER
HOW CAN I FORGET YOU
YOU BROKE THE ONLY HEART
I TOOK YOUR LOVE FOR A JOY
I'VE ALWAYS BEEN A DREAMER
WHEN HOW WAS COURTESY MAN
YOUR TEETH AND YOUR TONGUE





Slim Harpo

Tip On In

Excello, 1968

Design: Dan Quest Art Studios
 Courtesy AVI Record Production Corp.,
 a division of AVI Entertainment
 Group, Inc.

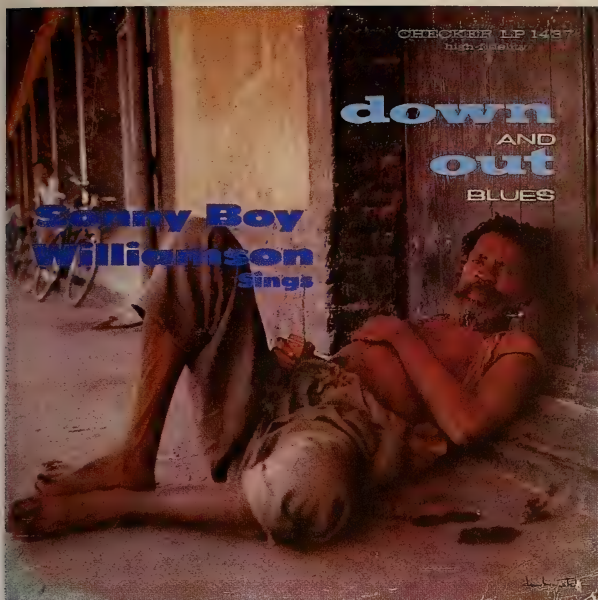


Rare Earth

Willie Remembers ...

Motown, 1972

Design: David Larkham/
 Teepee Graphics
 Photo: Ed Caraeff



Sonny Boy Williamson
*Sonny Boy Williamson Sings Down
 and Out Blues*
 Checker, 1959
 Design: Unknown



Jimmy Rushing
Five Feet Of Soul
 Colpix, 1963
 Design: Unknown

symposium in blues



Various Artists
Symposium In Blues
RCA Victor, 1966
Design: Unknown

therapy often helpful in DEPRESSION

ELAVIL HCl

ELAVIL is indicated in moderate to severe depression. It has a mild tranquilizing component to its action which makes it of special value in depressed patients with associated mild anxiety or agitation.

When the depressed patient is treated with ELAVIL the following target symptoms may be anticipated to respond well to the drug: Depressed Mood, Anxiety, Insomnia, Psychomotor Retardation, Functional Somatic Complaints, Loss of Interest, Feelings of Guilt, Anorexia, Headache.

ELAVIL is particularly useful in ambulatory patients because it is generally well tolerated. Patients usually do not show startling changes in their attitudes or behavior, but gradually develop more interest in their surroundings and show a slowly increasing elevation of mood. As with other psychotherapeutic agents, all patients do not respond to the same degree. Some patients respond promptly, while others may require four to six weeks to obtain benefit, and lack of response sometimes occurs.

This MONAURAL record should be played at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ RPM

This is the only album ever found that uses the blues to promote a mood-elevating drug.

(Back cover)
Symposium In Blues

Dieses Album ist das einzige überhaupt, bei dem mit Blues-Musik für eine stimmungsaufhellende Droge geworben wird.

C'est l'unique album au monde à utiliser le blues pour promouvoir un antidépresseur.



Ruth Brown
Miss Rhythm
 Atlantic, 1959

Design: Marvin Israel
 Photo: Bill Fotiades
 Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Ruth Brown
Late Date with Ruth Brown
 Atlantic, 1959

Design: Marvin Israel
 Photo: Bill Fotiades
 Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

ROCK 'N ROLL STAGE SHOW

BUDDY JOHNSON AND HIS ORCHESTRA



Buddy Johnson and His Orchestra
Rock 'N' Roll Stage Show
Mercury-Wing, 1956
Design: Unknown

atlantic 8002

la vern



LaVern Baker
La Vern
Atlantic, 1956

Design: Marvin Israel
Photo: Jerry Schatzberg
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



The Dells
Oh, What A Nite
Vee-Jay, 1959
Design: Unknown



Another example of rock racism as black artists again had white people on their album covers.

Ein weiteres Beispiel für den Rassismus im Rock-Business, denn wieder einmal sind auf den Plattencovern von schwarzen Künstlern Weiße zu sehen.

Un autre exemple du racisme rock avec à nouveau des photos de blancs sur les pochettes d'artistes noirs.

Maurice Williams And The Zodiacs

Stay With Maurice Williams And The Zodiacs
Herald, 1961

Design: Unknown

BILLY WARD AND HIS

HIGH FIDELITY
KING

733

DOMINOES

Featuring –

Clyde McPhatter and Jackie Wilson

**A SELECTED GROUP
OF STANDARD SONGS**

TENDERLY

OVER THE RAINBOW

LEARNIN' THE BLUES

WHEN THE SWALLOWS COME BACK
TO CAPISTRANO

HARBOR LIGHTS

THESE FOOLISH THINGS

THREE COINS IN THE FOUNTAIN

LITTLE THINGS MEAN A LOT

RAGS TO RICHES

MAY I NEVER LOVE AGAIN

LONESOME ROAD

UNTIL THE REAL THING COMES ALONG



Billy Ward And The Dominoes
*Billy Ward And The Dominoes Featuring –
Clyde McPhatter And Jackie Wilson*
King, 1960

Design: Unknown

Note that Clyde McPhatter and Jackie Wilson (both pictured on the cover) got their start in this group.

Sowohl Clyde McPhatter als auch Jackie Wilson, die beide auf dem Cover abgebildet sind, begannen mit dieser Gruppe ihre Karriere.

Notez que Clyde McPhatter et Jackie Wilson ont tous deux débuté avec ce groupe, et qu'ils sont représentés sur la pochette.



The Eldorados'

Crazy Little Mama

Vee-Jay, 1959

Design: Herbert Temple

Photo: David Jackson



The Dubs/The Shells

The Dubs Meet The Shells

Josie, 1962

Design: Unknown



Cadets

Rockin' n' Reelin'

Crown, 1957

Art Direction: Florette Bihari

Photo: Gene Lesser, Hollywood



Two very rare picture covers soon replaced by covers with just drawings of the groups. Crown Records decided that photos were too costly for a budget label.

Diese beiden Cover sind eine Rarität. Crown Records fand, daß Fotos für ein Low-Budget-Label einfach zu teuer seien, und auf allen folgenden Alben fanden sich ausschließlich Zeichnungen von den Musikern.

Ces deux pochettes sont très rares car elles furent très vite remplacées par d'autres où ces groupes étaient représentés par des dessins. Crown Records estima que les photos étaient trop coûteuses et par la suite n'employa que ce type d'illustrations.

The Jacks
Jumpin' With The Jacks
 Crown, 1956

Design: Unknown



The Flamingos
Flamingo Serenade
 End, 1959
 Design: Unknown



The Flamingos
Requestfully Yours
 End, 1960
 Design: Unknown

THE FORTUNE MAGAZINE
FORTUNE



FORTUNE OF HITS

NOLAN STRONG and the DIABLOS

Nolan Strong And The Diablos

Fortune Of Hits

Fortune, 1961

Design: Unknown



The Spaniels

Goodnite, It's Time To Go

Vee-Jay, 1958

Design: Leroy Winbush

Photo: David Jackson



Big Mama Thornton

Jail

Vanguard, 1975

Design: Jules Halfant

Photo: Marv Lyons



Big Bill Broonzy

Big Bill's Blues

Columbia, 1958

Design: Unknown



The Flamingos
Flamingo Favorites
End, 1960
Design: Unknown

WE ARE THE

CHANTELS



The Chantels

We Are The Chantels

End, 1958

Design: Unknown



This original cover was changed soon after release and a white couple was put on the cover to get the record carried in the South. The original album is one of the rarest rock albums.

Das Foto der Mädchen auf dem Originalcover wurde rasch gegen die Abbildung eines weißen Pärchens ausgetauscht, um den Absatz im Süden der USA zu fördern. Das Original-Album zählt zu den größten Raritäten der Rockmusik.

Le dessin des filles sur la pochette originale fut très vite remplacé après la sortie par un couple de blancs pour permettre au disque d'être distribué dans le Sud. La pochette originale avec les filles est l'un des albums de rock les plus rares.

The Chantels

The Chantels

End, 1950s

Design: Unknown

the
cool, cool

PENGUINS



The Penguins
The Cool, Cool Penguins
Dooto, 1959
Design: Unknown

THE CLOVERS

ATLANTIC 8009



The Clovers
The Clovers
Atlantic, 1956
Design: Burt Goldblatt
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

the SPANIELS

The Spaniels

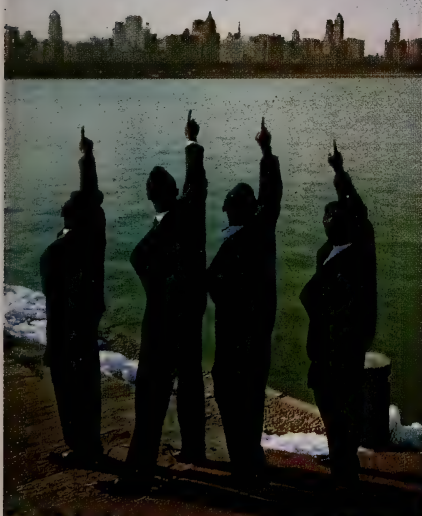
The Spaniels

Vee-Jay, 1950s

Design: Unknown



LOOK!



-it's THE MOONGLOWS

CHES LP 1430
independently

The Moonglows

Look! - It's The Moonglows

Chess, 1959

Design: Don Bronstein

Don Bronstein

Capitol
RECORDS

HIGH FIDELITY
RECORDING

THE FIVE KEYS

on stage!



The Five Keys
The Five Keys On Stage
Capitol, 1957

Design: Unknown

This Five Keys cover is rare, because the thumb on the far left might have been misunderstood as an exposed penis. The cover was banned and most copies have the thumb airbrushed out.

Dieses Cover der Five Keys ist außergewöhnlich, weil der Daumen des Sängers links außen als entblößter Penis mißdeutet werden kann. Das Cover wurde daher verboten, und auf den meisten Exemplaren dieser Schallplatte wurde der Daumen retuschiert.

Cette pochette des Five Keys est rare parce que le pouce du chanteur aurait pu être confondu avec un pénis. Elle fut donc interdite et sur la plupart des exemplaires le pouce a été supprimé.

OTIS WILLIAMS
AND HIS *Charms*

MONOPHONIC
KING
HIGH FIDELITY
570

Otis Williams And His Charms
*Otis Williams And His Charms Sing
Their All Time Hits*
King, 1957

Design: Unknown

SING THEIR ALL-TIME HITS



DEDICATED TO YOU
THE "5" ROYALES

The "5" Royales
Dedicated To You
King, 1957

Design: Unknown

THEIR - SOMEONE MADE YOU FOR ME - JUST AS I AM - DON'T BE ASHAMED - COME ON AND SAVE ME - IT'S BETTER MAKE A MOVE
DEDICATED TO THE ONE I LOVE - MOVE AROUND THE CORNER - SAY IT - ANSWER IT UP - YEARS OF JOY - THIRTY SECOND STREET



The Platters

The Flying Platters Around The World
Mercury, 1959

Photo: Herman Leonard



Little Anthony & The Imperials

We Are The Imperials Featuring Little Anthony

End, 1959

Design: Unknown

THE COASTERS



The Coasters

The Coasters

Atco, 1962

Design: Charles Varron

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

THE FABULOUS CADILLACS



The Cadillacs

The Fabulous Cadillacs

Jubilee, 1957

Photo: Varron



the magic touch of BUCK RAM and his orchestra

ONLY YOU
HELPLESS

WHISPERING WIND
BUT NOT LIKE YOU

REMEMBER WHEN
I'M SORRY

AT YOUR BECK AND CALL
MY SERENADE

TWILIGHT TIME
THE GREAT PRETENDER

HEAVEN ON EARTH
THE MAGIC TOUCH



HIGH *Custom* FIDELITY

Buck Ram And His Orchestra

The Magic Touch Of Buck Ram And His Orchestra
Mercury, 1960

Design: Unknown

Managing the Platters, Buck got some extra royalties by releasing this instrumental album, a practice continued by George Martin with the Beatles and Andrew Loog Oldham with the Stones.

Als Manager der Platters verdiente sich Buck Ram zusätzliche Tantiemen durch dieses Instrumentalalbum ihrer Hits – genau wie George Martin bei den Beatles und Andrew Loog Oldham bei den Stones.

Buck, le manager des Platters, obtint quelques royalties supplémentaires en publiant cet album instrumental, une pratique poursuivie par George Martin avec les Beatles et Andrew Loog Oldham avec les Rolling Stones.

THE DRIFTERS UNDER THE BOARDWALK



The Drifters

Under The Boardwalk
Atlantic, 1964

Design: Loring Eutemey
Photo: Garrett-Howard
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

THE CLEFTONES HEART AND SOUL



The Cleftones

Heart And Soul
Gee, 1961

Design: Unknown

DRIVING WHEEL



Little Junior Parker

Driving Wheel

Duke, 1962

Design: Unknown

CUSTOM
HIGH
FIDELITY



THE FLYING PLATTERS

IF I PROMISE ME
I WON'T FORGET

YOU ARE TOO BEAUTIFUL
MEAN TO ME

ONLY BECAUSE
SWEET SIXTEEN

MARKETOWN STRUTTERS' BALL
I POWER ON EARTH

LOVE, YOU FUNNY THING
IN THE MIDDLE OF NOWHERE

I WON'T GONNA SIT RIGHT DOWN
AND WRITE MYSELF A LETTER
TIDE AND TIDE

Photo by Garrett & Howard

The Platters
The Flying Platters
Mercury, 1957

Photo: Garrett-Howard



Little Willie John
Fever
 King, 1956
 Design: Unknown

This is the super rare original cover with the white nurse. All other copies of this album just had the word "Fever" in big block type on the cover.

Hier handelt es sich um eine echte Rarität: das Originalcover mit der weißen Krankenschwester. Auf allen anderen Ausgaben dieses Albums steht bloß das Wort „Fever“ in großen Blockbuchstaben auf dem Cover.

Ceci est la rarissime pochette originale avec l'infirmière blanche. Tous les autres exemplaires de ce disque portaient le mot «Fever» en très grosses lettres sur la pochette.



Bill Doggett And His Orchestra

Swingin' Easy

King, 1959

Design: Unknown



**James Brown And His Famous
Flames**

Please, Please, Please

King, 1958

Design: Record Design Studio

HANK BALLARD *and*
The MIDNIGHTERS

juke box
THEIR GREATEST HITS



Hank Ballard And The Midnighters
Their Greatest Juke Box Hits
King, 1958

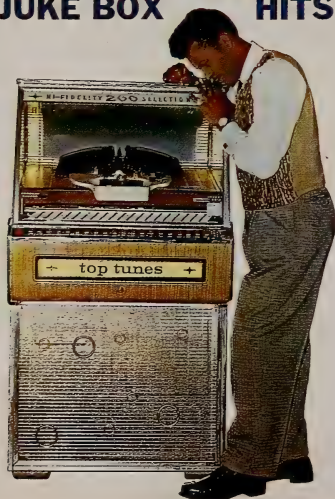
Design: Unknown



CHUCK BERRY
NEW JUKE BOX HITS

Chuck Berry
New Juke Box Hits
Chess, 1961

Design: Unknown



CHES LP 1456

THE SWEET

HIGH FIDELITY
KING
767

THE HOT

the **TEEN-AGE BEAT**

Little Willie John



Little Willie John

The Sweet, The Hot, The Teen-Age Beat
King, 1961

Design: Unknown



Shep & The Limelites

Our Anniversary

Hull, 1962

Design: Unknown



Fats Domino

This Is Fats

Imperial, 1957

Design: Unknown



Fats Domino
Here Stands Fats Domino
 Imperial, 1957

Design: Unknown



Little Richard
Here's Little Richard
 Specialty Records, 1957

Design: Thadd Roark
 Photo: Globe



Johnny Olen

Just Rollin' with Johnny Olen

Liberty, 1957

Color Lithography: Phil Howard

The Guitar That Changed The World!

Scotty Moore

Heartbreak Hotel
Hound Dog
Don't Be Cruel
Mean Woman Blues
Love Me Tender
Money Honey
Don't
That's All Right
My Baby Left Me
Mystery Train
Loving You
Milk Cow Blues



Scotty Moore was there when it happened. He heard the screams. There was Elvis in the spotlight. And at his right hand from the beginning—from ragged rehearsals in a boardinghouse room and first record sessions to barnstorming the flatbed truck circuit, from flat-broke to that historic first appearance with Tommy Dorsey, from roadhouse to the glittering spotlight in Las Vegas, from hillbilly honky-tonk to Hollywood—Scotty was there.



Scotty never got the money he deserved as Elvis' guitarist, but he tried to get recognition with this solo. The Presley phenomenon carried no passengers and the album is rare.

Scotty Moore verdiente denn als Gitarrist von Elvis eigentlich nie besonders viel Geld. Mit diesem Album versuchte er als Solo-Künstler Anerkennung zu finden, aber das Elvis Phänomen duldet keine Trittbrettfahrer, und dieses Album ist eine Rarität.

Scotty était méconnu en tant que guitariste d'Elvis, il tenta de se faire apprécier avec cette sortie en solo. Malheureusement, le phénomène Presley ne lui amena aucun client et la rareté de l'album est due à son échec commercial.

Scotty Moore
The Guitar That Changed The World!
Epic, 1964

Photo: Bill Forshee

CHESS LP 1431

Hi—Fidelity



**B
O
D
I
D
D
L
E
Y**

CHUCK STEWART

Bo Diddley

Bo Diddley

Chess, 1958

Design: Unknown



Bo Diddley
Have Guitar Will Travel
Checker, 1960
Design: Unknown

JOE TURNER BIG JOE RIDES AGAIN

FULL Dynamic Imaging SPECTRUM ATLANTIC 1332



STEREO

Joe Turner

Big Joe Rides Again

Atlantic, 1960

Photo: Lee Friedlander

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

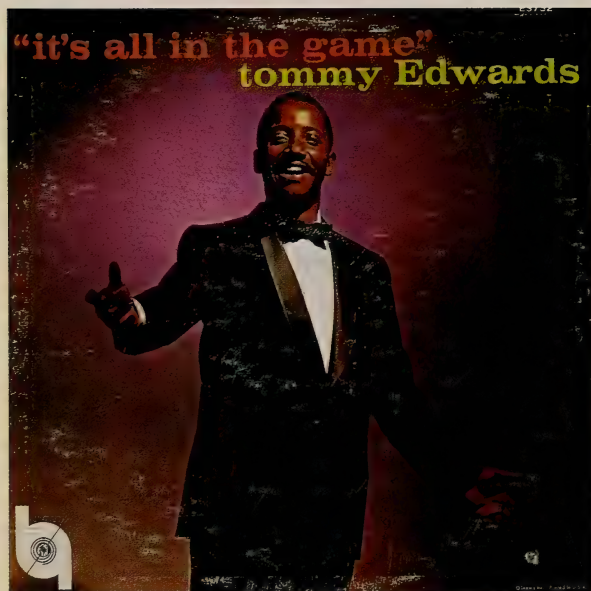


Tommy Edwards

It's All In The Game

MGM, 1958

Photo: Lester Kraus





Otis Williams And His Charms
This Is Otis Williams And His Charms
King, 1959

Design: Record Design Studio



Clyde McPhatter
Clyde
Atlantic, 1959

Design: Unknown
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

CHESS LP 1426
high-fidelity



Chuck Berry
After School Session With Chuck Berry
Chess, 1958

Design: Unknown

CHUCK BERRY

one dozen berrys

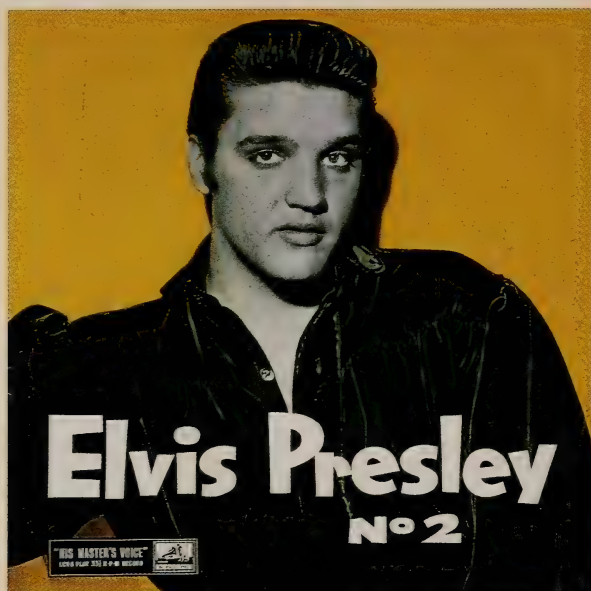


CHESS 1432

HIGH-FIDELITY

Chuck Berry
One Dozen Berrys
Chess, 1958

Design: Unknown



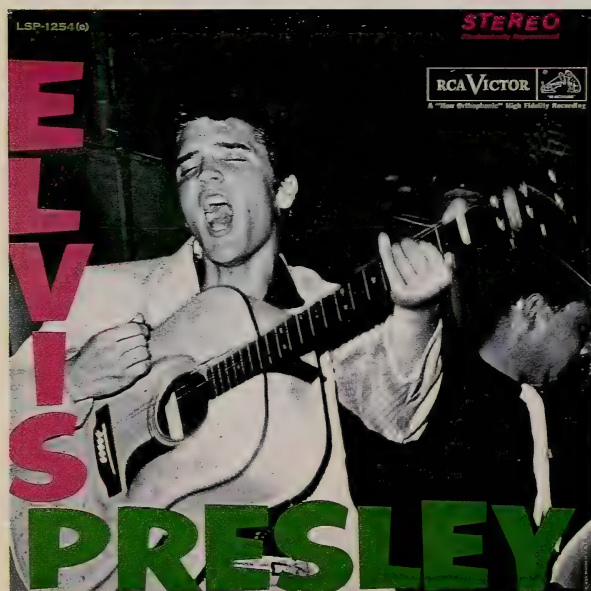
Elvis Presley

Elvis Presley N° 2

RCA/EMI International, 1956

Photo: Courtesy of The Daily Sketch

© Elvis Presley Enterprises, Inc.



Elvis Presley

Elvis Presley

RCA Victor, 1956

Photo: Popsie

© Elvis Presley Enterprises, Inc.

50,000,000 ELVIS FANS CAN'T BE WRONG

ELVIS' GOLD RECORDS - Volume 2

A FOOL SUCH AS I
I NEED YOUR LOVE TONIGHT
WEAR MY BUNG AROUND YOUR NECK
DONCHA THINK IT'S TIME
I BEG OF YOU
A BIG HUNK O' LOVE
DON'T
MY WISH CAME TRUE
ONE NIGHT
I GOT STUNG

LPM-1075

MAGIC MILLIONS
RCA VICTOR
A "New Orthophonic" High Fidelity Recording



Elvis Presley

50,000,000 Elvis Fans Can't Be Wrong
Elvis' Gold Records - Vol. 2
RCA Victor, 1960

Design: Unknown

© Elvis Presley Enterprises, Inc.



RCA VICTOR
LPM-1382
A "NEW ORTHOPHONIC" HIGH FIDELITY RECORDING

Elvis Presley

Elvis
RCA Victor, 1956

Design: Unknown

© Elvis Presley Enterprises, Inc.

LP 1225

MATCH BOX

YOUR TRUE LOVE

BLUE SUEDE SHOES

BOPPIN' THE BLUES

ALL MAMA'S CHILDREN

DANCE ALBUM OF ★★

CARL

Perkins



Carl Perkins
Dance Album Of Carl Perkins
Sun, 1957

Design: Unknown
Courtesy Sun Entertainment Corporation

This is the rare first cover of Carl's *Teen Beat* Sun Records album.

Das seltene erste Cover von Carls Sun-Records-Album *Teen Beat*.

Ceci est la très rare première pochette de l'album de Carl *Teen Beat* pour Sun Records.

STEREO

DECCA
RECORDS

ROCK around the clock



Bill Haley And His Comets

Rock Around The Clock

Decca, 1956

Design: Unknown



Jerry Lee Lewis

Jerry Lee Lewis

Sun, 1958

Design: Unknown

Courtesy Sun Entertainment
Corporation

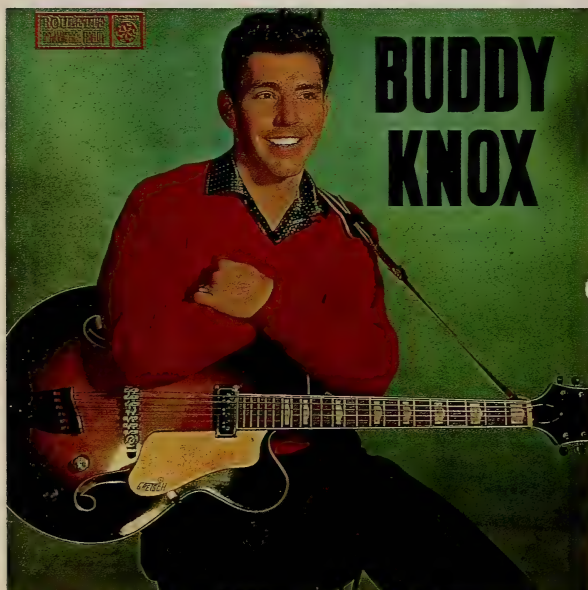


Pat Boone

Howdy!

Dot, 1956

Photo: Lebowitz



Buddy Knox

Buddy Knox

Roulette, 1957

Photo: Chuck Stewart



Jimmie Rodgers

Jimmie Rodgers

Roulette, 1958

Photo: Chuck Stewart

LONG PLAYING
33 1/3 R.P.M.

803



Various Artists

Favorite Calypsos From The West Indies

Monogram, 1950s

Design: Unknown



Harry Belafonte

Belafonte Sings Of The Caribbean
RCA Victor, 1957

Design: Unknown



Robert Mitchum
Calypso - Is Like So ...
 Capitol, 1957
 Design: Unknown



Various Artists
Calypsos From Jamaica
 Ritmo, 1950s
 Design: Unknown



The "CHIRPING" CRICKETS



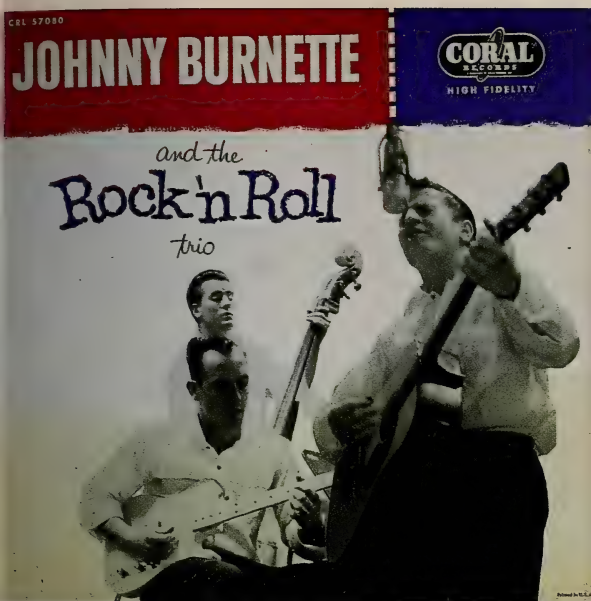
The Crickets
The "Chirping" Crickets
Brunswick, 1957

Design: Unknown

Look at the top of the heads of the group members to see yet another example of great paste-up "art".

Ein Blick auf die Köpfe der Musiker dieser Gruppe offenbart ein weiteres Beispiel für eine „gelungene“ Fotomontage.

Regardez les têtes des membres du groupe pour découvrir un autre exemple du «grand art» du photomontage.

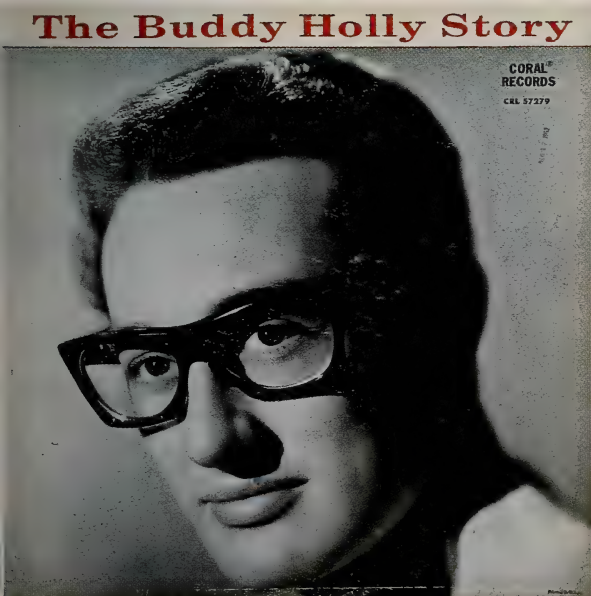


Johnny Burnette And The Rock 'N Roll Trio

Johnny Burnette And The Rock 'N Roll Trio

Coral, 1956

Design: Unknown



Buddy Holly

The Buddy Holly Story

Coral, 1959

Design: Unknown

ROULETTE
DYNAMIC HIGH FIDELITY



Ronnie Hawkins



R 2507B

Ronnie Hawkins

Ronnie Hawkins

Roulette, 1959

Photo: Mel Sokolsky



"MR. DYNAMO"

Ronnie
Hawkins
and the Hawks



R 25102

Note that this artist had the same shot used for two different covers.

Hier wurde ein und dasselbe Foto von Ronnie Hawkins für zwei verschiedene Cover verwendet.

Notez que cet artiste eut la même photo utilisée pour deux pochettes différentes.

Ronnie Hawkins And The Hawks

Mr. Dynamo

Roulette, 1960

Photo: Mel Sokolsky



Pat Boone
Pat
Dot, 1957
Design: Unknown



Pat Boone
Pat Boone
Dot, 1956
Design: Unknown



"they're off and rolling,"
says Archie

THE EVERLY BROTHERS

The minute *Bye-Bye Love* hit, the Everlys were in. Frails sent mail by the bale. The same thing happened with *Wake Up Little Susie*—only more so. Their pickin' and singin' won everybody with an ear to hear. The whole country woke up and spoke up for the Everlys. That's why Archie brings you more of the kind of music that made them famous on this Cadence LP.

a high-fidelity recording by
CADENCE CLP-3003

Printed in U.S.A.

The Everly Brothers

The Everly Brothers

Cadence, 1959

Design: Unknown

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



The Twins

Teenagers Love The Twins

Jim And John

RCA Victor, 1958

Design: Unknown

CHESS LP 1429
HIGH - FIDELITY -

OH!
SUZY-Q

DALE HAWKINS

Dale Hawkins

Oh! Suzy-Q

Chess, 1958

Design: Unknown

GENE VINCENT ROCKS!

AND THE BLUE CAPS ROLL



Gene Vincent And The Blue Caps

Gene Vincent Rocks! And The Blue Caps Roll

Capitol, 1958

Design: Unknown

Gene Vincent

and the Blue Caps



Gene Vincent And The Blue Caps

Gene Vincent And The Blue Caps

Capitol, 1957

Design: Unknown



Jimmy Bowen

Jimmy Bowen

Roulette, 1957

Photo: Chuck Stewart



Jack Scott

Jack Scott

Carlton, 1959

Design: Unknown

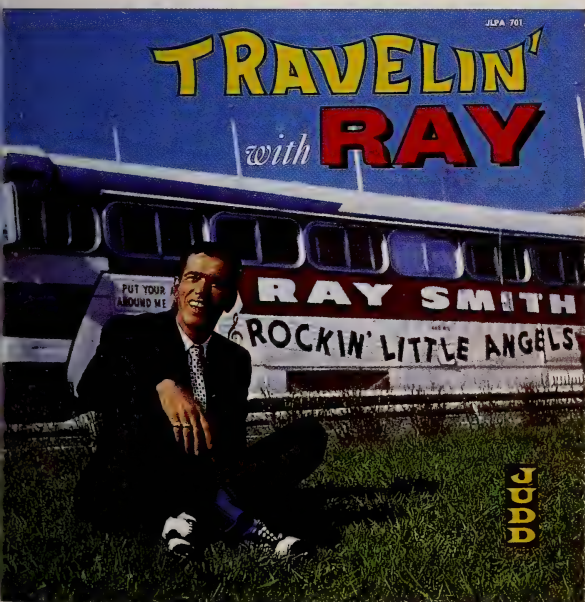


Buddy Knox & Jimmy Bowen

Buddy Knox & Jimmy Bowen

Roulette, 1958

Photo: Alfred Gescheidt



Ray Smith

Travelin' With Ray

Judd, 1960

Design: Unknown

HIS INCOMPARABLE NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN PERFORMANCES

DEL-FI
RECORDS

RITCHIE VALENS | HIS GREATEST HITS



DONNA - LA BAMBA
COME ON LET'S GO
WE BELONG TOGETHER
BLUEBIRDS OVER THE MOUNTAIN
IN A TURKISH TOWN
STAY BESIDE ME
CRY, CRY, CRY
HURRY UP - ROCKIN' ALL NIGHT
FROM BEYOND
MALAGUENA

Ritchie Valens
His Greatest Hits
Del Fi, 1963

Art Direction: Leon Beauchemin &
Donn Sanders



Ritchie Valens
Ritchie Valens
Del Fi, 1959
Design: Unknown



Conway Twitty
Conway Twitty Sings
 MGM, 1959

Photo: Richard Meek



Conway Twitty
Lonely Blue Boy
 MGM, 1960

Design: Unknown

COED
RECORDS

THE BEST OF THE CRESTS



FEATURING JOHNNY MASTRO

16
FABULOUS

HITS

including... "16 CANDLES" • "ANGELS LISTENED IN" • "STEP BY STEP" • "TROUBLE IN PARADISE"
• "ISN'T IT AMAZING" and others

LPC-904

The Crests

The Best Of The Crests
Featuring Johnny Mastro
Co-Ed, 1961

Design: Unknown

The only white member of the Crests was Johnny Mastro who is also the only one shown on the cover.

Der einzige weiße Musiker der Crests war Johnny Mastro, der auch als einziger auf dem Cover zu sehen ist.

Le seul membre blanc des Crests était Johnny Mastro, et c'est aussi le seul à figurer sur la pochette.

The Swinging, Singing

CUSTOM
HIGH FIDELITY
MG 20353



Del Vikings

Record Session



photo by Williams-Nugent

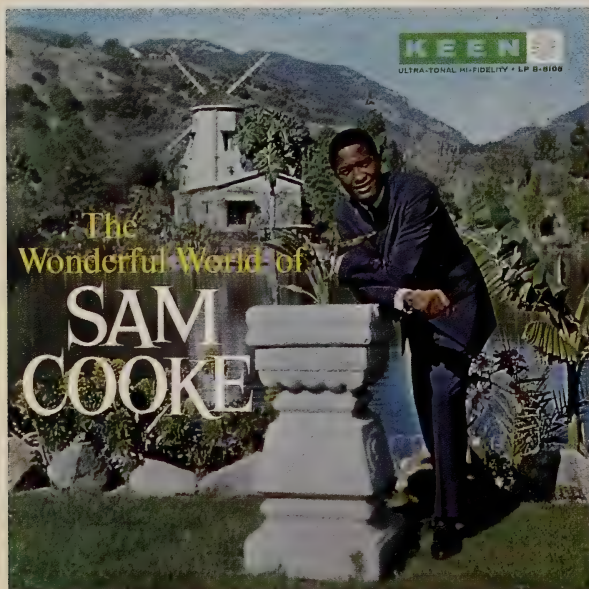
Del Vikings

A Swinging, Singing Record Session
Mercury, 1955

Photo: Williams/Nugent



Jesse Belvin
Mr. Easy
 RCA Victor, 1960
 Photo: Tommy Mitchell



Sam Cooke
The Wonderful World Of Sam Cooke
 Keen (ABKCO), 1960
 Design: Unknown
 © ABKCO Records



Sam Cooke

I Thank God

Keen (ABKCO), 1960

Design: Unknown

© ABKCO Records



Billy Preston

16 Yr. Old Soul

SAR (ABKCO), 1963

Cover Photo: William Claxton

© ABKCO Records



Huey Smith And His Clowns

For Dancing

Ace, 1961

Design: Unknown



Johnny Otis
The Johnny Otis Show
 Capitol, 1958
 Design: Unknown



The Isley Brothers
Shout!
 RCA Victor, 1959
 Design: Unknown



Bobby Day
Rockin' With Robin
Chess, 1959
Design: Unknown



Dee Clark
Dee Clark
 Abner, 1959

Photo: Don Bronstein



Jackie Wilson
He's So Fine
 Brunswick, 1959
 Design: Unknown



The 5 Satins
The 5 Satins Sing
 Ember, 1957
 Design: Unknown



Jackie Wilson
Baby Workout
 Brunswick, 1963
 Photo: Decca Photo Studio/
 Hal Buksbaum

MICKEY and SYLVIA NEW SOUNDS

A "New Orthophonic" High Fidelity Recording

LX-1102
Vik
A PRODUCT OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA



Mickey And Sylvia

New Sounds

Vik, 1957

Design: Unknown

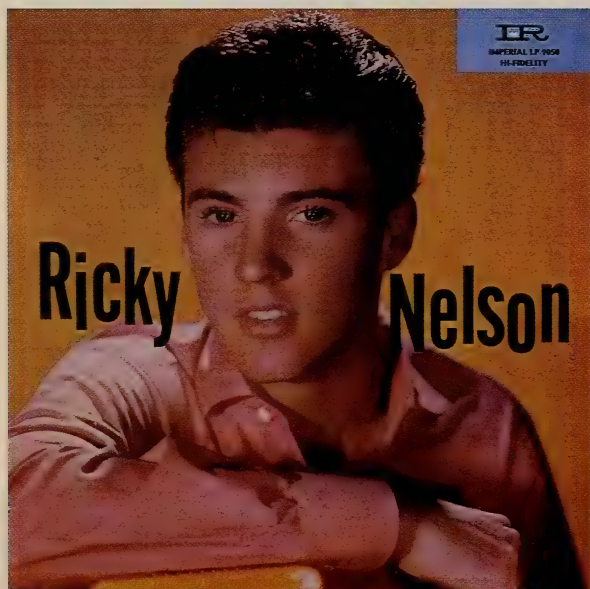


Ricky Nelson

Ricky

Imperial, 1957

Design: Unknown



Ricky Nelson

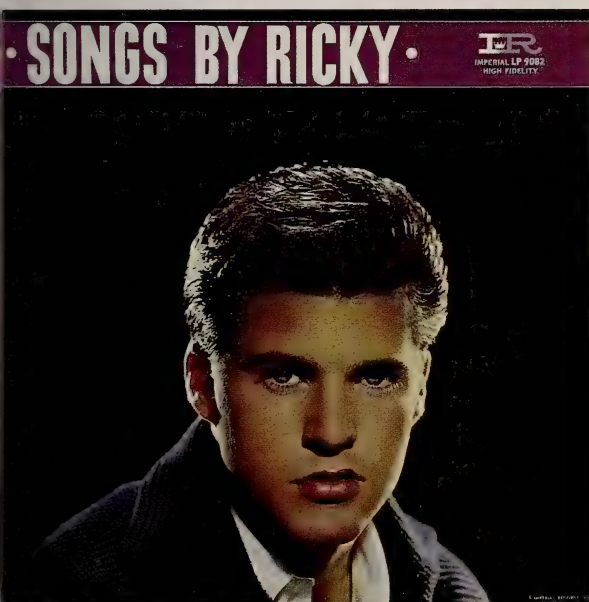
Ricky Nelson

Imperial, 1957

Design: Unknown



Ricky Nelson
Ricky Sings Again
 Imperial, 1959
 Design: Unknown



Ricky Nelson
Songs By Ricky
 Imperial, 1959
 Design: Unknown



Connie Stevens
Conchetta
 Warner Bros., 1958
 Design: Bert Six



Brenda Lee
Emotions
 Decca, 1961
 Design: Unknown

Vista
3314

Annette

MUSCLE BEACH PARTY

SONGS FROM THE
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL FILM

PLUS

MERLIN JONES

THE

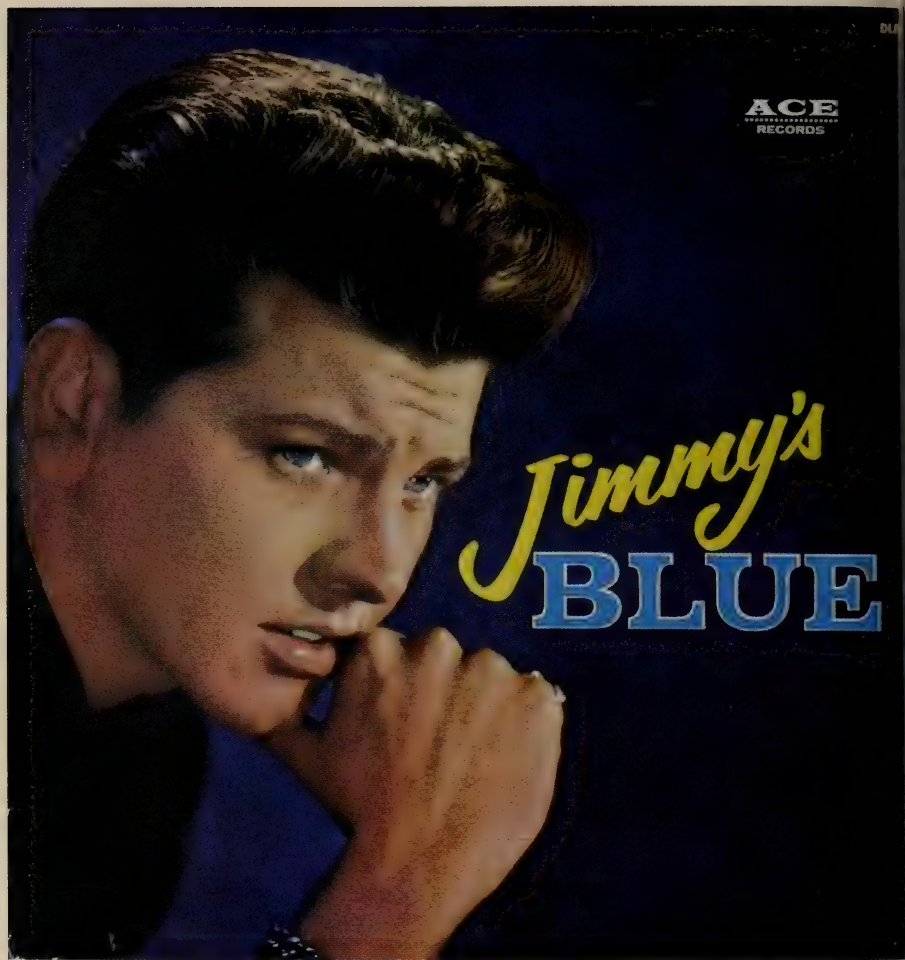
SCRAMBLED EGGHEAD

MONAURAL

BV 3314

Annette Funicello
Muscle Beach Party
Buena Vista, 1964

Design: Unknown



Jimmy Clanton
Jimmy's Happy/Jimmy's Blue
Ace, 1960
Design: Unknown





Paul Anka
My Heart Sings
ABC-Paramount, 1959
Design: Unknown

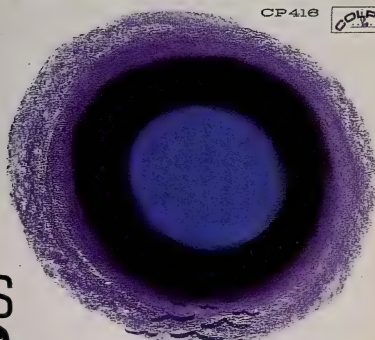


Johnny Burnette
Johnny Burnette Sings
Liberty, 1961

Design: Pate/Francis & Associates
Photo: Garrett-Howard

BLUE MOON

CP418



THE
MARCELS



The Marcells
Blue Moon
Colpix, 1961

Design: Unknown

"I'm nobody's baby....."

**JO ANN
CAMPBELL**



Jo Ann Campbell
I'm Nobody's Baby ...
End, 1959

Design: Unknown



Anita Bryant
In My Little Corner Of The World
Carlton, 1961

Design: Unknown

CUB STEREO DISC

S-CUB 8003

CUB 8003

The Impalas

SORRY (I RAN ALL THE WAY HOME)

ORCHESTRA CONDUCTED by LEROY HOLMES



The Impalas

Sorry (I Ran All The Way Home)

Cub, 1959

Photo: Bruno of Hollywood

The Teenagers

GEE

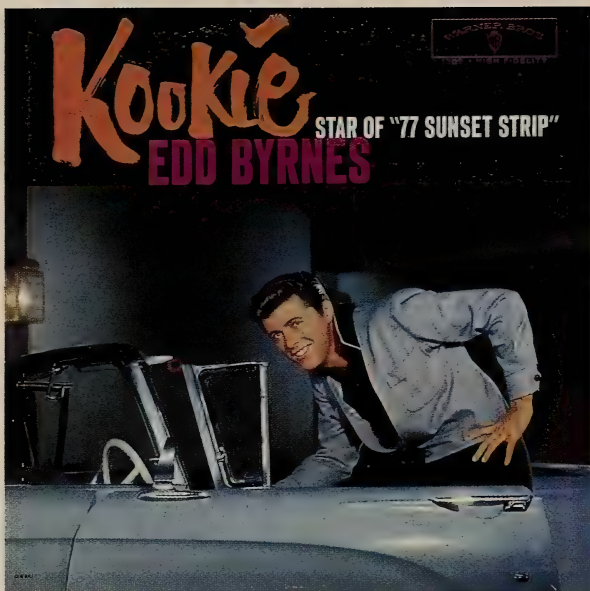
HIGH FIDELITY
OLP 701

featuring

Frankie Lymon

Frankie Lymon And The Teenagers
The Teenagers Featuring Frankie Lymon
Gee, 1957

Design: Lee-Miles Associates, New York City
Photo: Jack Zwillenger



Edd "Kookie" Byrnes

Kookie

Warner Bros., 1959

Photo: Gene Kornmann



Bobby Darin

It's You

Atco, 1960

Design: Unknown

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



MY
BEST
TO
YOU

Jimmy Clanton

Jimmy's **GOLDEN** *Dozen*

- ★ JUST A DREAM
- ★ ANOTHER SLEEPLESS NIGHT
- ★ GO JIMMY GO
- ★ MY OWN TRUE LOVE
- ★ COME BACK
- ★ WAIT
- ★ WHAT AM I GONNA DO
- ★ IF I
- ★ LITTLE BOY IN LOVE
- ★ I TRUSTED YOU
- ★ I'M GONNA TRY
- ★ A LETTER TO AN ANGEL

ACE
RECORDS
LP-1011

Jimmy Clanton

My Best To You

Ace, 1961

Design: Unknown



Dion

Alone With Dion

Laurie, 1960

Design: Connie DeNave

Art Direction: Walter Rich

Photo: Michael Levin

*alone
with*

DION



LAURIE
LLP 2004

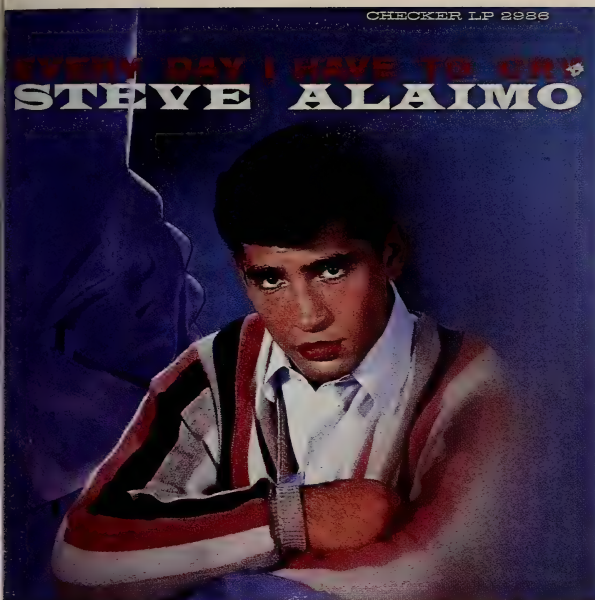
FRANKIE AVALON

CHANCELLOR
NEW YORK
CHS 2001



Frankie Avalon
Frankie Avalon
Chancellor, 1958

Photo: Bob Ghiraldini/Arsene Studios,
New York



Steve Alaimo

Every Day I Have To Cry

Checker, 1963

Design: Howard Richmond



Fabian

Hold That Tiger!

Chancellor, 1959

Photo: Marvin Wellen/Topix



Damita Jo
I'll Save The Last Dance For You
 Mercury, 1961
 Design: Unknown



Frankie Ford
Let's Take A Sea Cruise
 Ace, 1959
 Design: Unknown

MGM STEREO DISC

STEREO E3761

E3761

The exciting
CONNIE FRANCIS



ARRANGED AND CONDUCTED BY
RAY ELLIS



Connie Francis
The Exciting Connie Francis
MGM, 1959

Photo: Curt Gunther

MERCURY MESSAGE • THE BIG BOPPER • CHANTILLY LACE

CHANTILLY LACE STARRING **THE BIG BOPPER**

HELLOOO BABY!



Chantilly Lace Starring The Big Bopper

Hellooo Baby!

Mercury, 1959

Design: Unknown



Bobby Rydell
Bobby Sings, Bobby Swings
 Cameo (ABKCO), 1960
 Design: Unknown
 © ABKCO Records



(Back cover)
Bobby Sings, Bobby Swings



DEVIL OR ANGEL

Gone

Mr. Blue

I'm Sorry

Everyday

Sincerely

My Prayer

Young Love

Just A Dream

You Send Me

It's All In The Game

Since I Met You Baby

Bobby
Vee
SINGS
your
favorites

Bobby Vee

Devil Or Angel

Liberty, 1960s

Design: Pate/Francis Associates

Photos: Garrett-Howard, Inc.



Freddie Bell And The Bell Boys

Rock & Roll... All Flavors

Mercury, 1958

Design: Unknown

As inconsequential as this group may appear, this album does contain the version of *Hound Dog* that Elvis copped for his hit version.

So unbedeutend diese Gruppe auch erscheinen mag, ihr Album enthält die Version von *Hound Dog*, die Elvis für seinen Hit geklaut hat.

Aussi inintéressant que puisse apparaître ce groupe, cet album contient la version de *Hound Dog* dont Elvis s'empara pour en faire son hit.



The Knockouts
Go Ape With The Knockouts
 Tribute, 1964
 Design: Lee-Myles Associates,
 New York City



The Playmates
At Play With The Playmates
 Roulette, 1958
 Photo: Desmond Russell



The Four Lovers

Joyride

RCA Victor, 1956

Design: Unknown

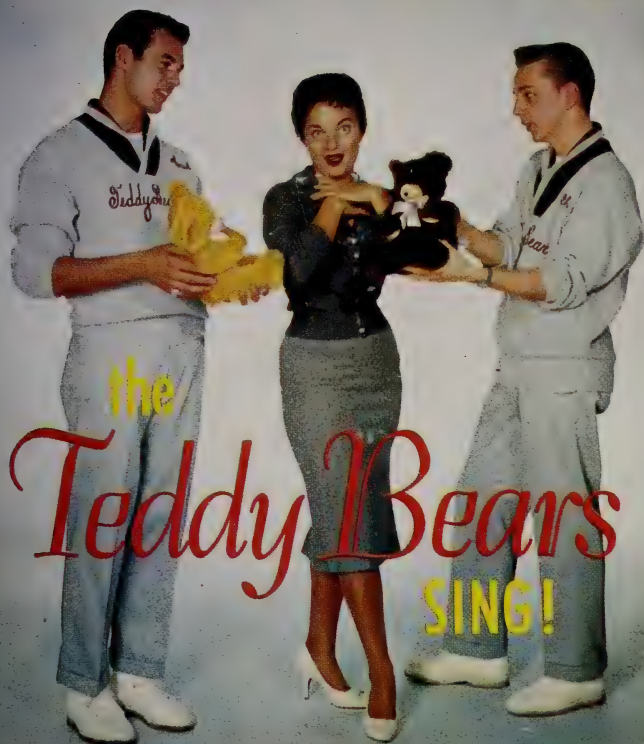
This is the first album Frankie Valli (on the far left) recorded before forming the Four Seasons.

Dies ist das erste Album, das Frankie Valli (links außen) aufgenommen hat, bevor er die Four Seasons gründete.

Ceci est le premier album qu'enregistra Frankie Valli (à gauche) avant de former les Four Seasons.

IR

IMPERIAL L.P. 8057
HIGH FIDELITY



GARRETT-HOWARD
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

The Teddy Bears
The Teddy Bears Sing!
Imperial, 1959

Photo: Garrett-Howard



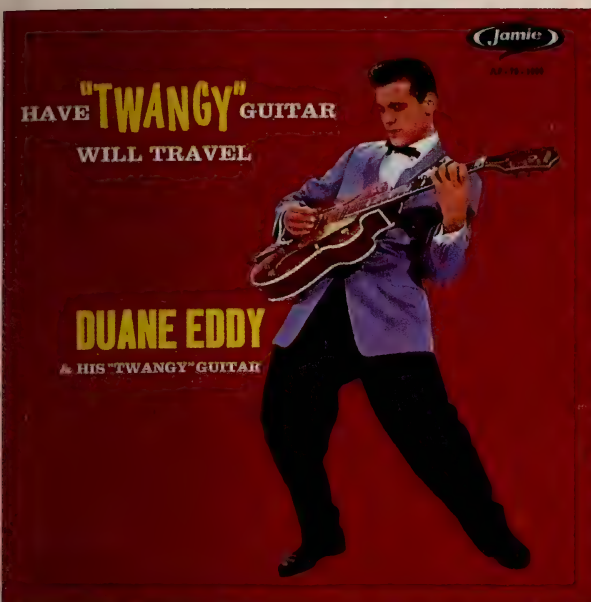
Duane Eddy
Have 'Twangy' Guitar Will Travel
 Jamie, 1958

Design: Unknown

Not only is the same shot used for two different covers (p. 183), but the same title is used for two different albums (see p. 183 top).

Hier wurde nicht nur dasselbe Foto für zwei verschiedene Cover verwendet (S. 183), sondern auch derselbe Titel für zwei unterschiedliche Alben (vgl. S. 183 oben).

Non seulement la même photo sert pour deux pochettes différentes (p. 183), mais le même titre fut utilisé pour deux albums distincts (cf. p. 183 en haut).



Duane Eddy

Have 'Twangy' Guitar Will Travel
(Different Cover)

Jamie, 1958

Design: Unknown



Duane Eddy & The Rebels

Twistin' With Duane Eddy

Jamie, 1962

Design: Unknown



Cozy Cole

Dance Music For The Whole Crowd

King, 1960s

Design: Record Design Studio



Preston Epps

Bongola

Top Rank, 1961

Design: Unknown



Link Wray & The Wraymen

Link Wray & The Wraymen

Epic, 1960

Design: Unknown

EMBER

ELP 200

WALKIN' with MR. LEE

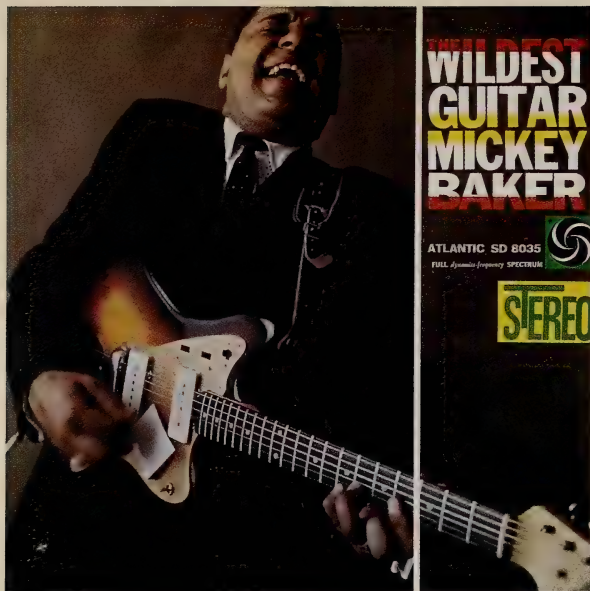


LEE
ALLEN

and
his
band

Lee Allen And His Band
Walkin' With Mr. Lee
Ember, 1958

Design: Unknown



Mickey Baker

Wildest Guitar

Atlantic, 1959

Design: Marvin Israel

Photo: Elbert Budin

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Santo & Johnny

Santo & Johnny

Canadian-American, 1959

Design: Unknown



Santo & Johnny

Come On In ...

Canadian-American, 1962

Design: Unknown



Phil Upchurch

You Can't Sit Down, Part two

Boyd, 1961

Design: Unknown

Jorgen Ingmann **Apache**

ATCO 33-130



Jorgen Ingmann

Apache

Atco, 1961

Design: Loring Eutemey

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

BAGPIPE BLUES



RUFUS HARLEY

Looking for unusual, international instrumental acts, it's hard to top a Scandinavian guitarist dressed as an Indian or a black bag-pipe player.

Der als Indianer verkleidete skandinavische Gitarrist oder der schwarze Dudelsackspieler: Eine ungewöhnlichere Covergestaltung für eine Instrumentalnummer ist wohl kaum zu finden.

A propos d'interprétations instrumentales et internationales insolites, il est rare de tomber sur un guitariste scandinave costumé en indien ou en joueur de cornemuse.

Rufus Harley

Bagpipe Blues

Atlantic, 1966

Design: Fuentes/McCann

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Fendermen
Mule Skinner Blues
 Soma, 1960
 Design: Unknown



Duane Eddy
Girls! Girls! Girls!
 Jamie, 1961
 Design: Garrett Howard

"GO CHAMPS GO!"



Champs

Go Champs Go

Challenge, 1958

Design: Unknown



Johnny & The Hurricanes
Stormsville
Warwick, 1960
Design: Unknown
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



The Mellokings
Tonight - Tonight
Herald, 1960
Design: Unknown



Eddie Fisher
Thinking Of You
RCA Victor, 1957

Photo: NBC

1960s

The sixties were the war years – and not just in Vietnam. In America, there was a full-tilt war between adolescence and age – it was US against THEM. US had long hair, free love, expanded consciousness, new highs, new lows, new clothes and new music. THEM was stunting, straight, selfish, archaic and imperialistic. All this was communicated through the expanding music scene.

As the teen idol and twist trends were strangling the life out of rock and roll, fresh sounds surfaced at home and abroad. In 1961, Bob Dylan played his first professional gig at Gerde's in New York and The Beatles opened at The Cavern in Liverpool. From the roots of American music a musical revolution sprang – a global battle of the bands in which growth and change won the day. Every branch of rock and roll grew to incredible new heights.

In 1962, The Beach Boys rode the first wave of the revolution with their hit *Surfin' Safari*, which started the fun-in-the-sun sound. Berry Gordy launched his Motown Records label with hits by The Miracles, Mary Wells and The Marvelettes. Black novelty records by groups like The Coasters and The Olympics were soon replaced by the more soulful sounds of the street – with artists such as Solomon Burke, Ben E. King,

Gladys Knight and Etta James. The following year, the soul ranks swelled with debut records by Otis Redding, Wilson Pickett and the blue-eyed soul of The Righteous Brothers.

In 1964, *Meet The Beatles* was released in America, and the whole country met The Beatles on the February 9th *Ed Sullivan* TV Show. Two months later, The Beatles occupied the top five positions on *Billboard Magazine's* "Top Hundred" chart, a feat never accomplished by any artist before or after. During that year, the British Invasion dominated the American hit parade with the debut records of The Animals, The Dave Clark Five, Gerry and The Pacemakers, The Hollies, The Kinks, Manfred Mann, The Rolling Stones, The Searchers and The Zombies.

At first the ranks of American rockers were decimated. Some groups like The Beau Brummels and The Sir Douglas Quintet tried to pass for British while others like Jimi Hendrix, P. J. Proby and The Walker Brothers just jumped ship, finding sanctuary and success in swinging London. By 1965, the American musicians regrouped and fought back. The Byrds covered Dylan's *Mr. Tambourine Man* electrically creating folk-rock, and Dylan himself went electric soon thereafter. The American troops finally turned the tide of battle by introducing drug warfare: the beginnings of psychedelic sound.

The psychedelic revolution started in San Francisco with The Grateful Dead, The Jefferson Airplane and Blue Cheer. Not to be outdone, Los Angeles added The Doors, Love and The Mothers of Invention. New York swelled the ranks with the Velvet Underground, The Fugs and Vanilla Fudge. The Brits countered with a leaner, meaner second wave of invasion bands such as The Who and The Yardbirds.

By 1967, both sides had realized that a continuous battle of the bands was too costly, so an international peace and love conference was convened in Monterey, CA. All the sounds of the sixties were represented, and the many diverse music cultures united into one international counterculture. The Monterey International Pop Festival was so successful that it was repeated in Woodstock, Altamont and the Isle of Wight – with varying degrees of success.

As the seventies began, the war years were finally coming to an end. However, the casualty rate was staggering, with Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin and Jim Morrison all dying at the age of 27.

Die sechziger Jahre standen im Zeichen des Krieges, und das nicht nur in Vietnam. In den USA kam es zu einem regelrechten Krieg zwischen den Generationen – auf der einen Seite standen die SPIESSER, auf der anderen Seite WIR. WIR, das bedeutete lange Haare, freie Liebe, Bewußtseinsweiterung, Hochs und Tiefs, neue Kleidung und neue Musik. Die SPIESSER waren verknöchert, kleinkariert, egozentrisch, altmodisch und imperialistisch. Das alles schlug sich in der immer vielseitigeren Musikszene nieder.

Während die Teenageridole und der Twist dem Rock 'n' Roll den Lebensnerv abschnürten, zeichneten sich in den USA und anderswo ganz neue Musikrichtungen ab. 1961 hatte Bob Dylan seinen ersten professionellen Gig im New Yorker Gerde's, und die Beatles gaben im Cavern Club in Liverpool ihr Debüt. Die Musik, die in den USA wurzelte, gelangte nach Europa und führte nun zu einer echten musikalischen Revolution, einem weltweiten „Sängerstreit“ der Rockgruppen, bei dem die musikalische Weiterentwicklung den eigentlichen Sieg davontrug. Jede Spielart des Rock 'n' Roll erreichte im Verlauf dieser Revolution bis dato ungeahnte Höhen.

1962 ritten die Beach Boys auf der ersten Welle der Revolution mit ihrem Hit *Surfin' Safari* und begründeten den „Fun in the Sun“-Sound. Berry Gordy hob seine Plattenfirma Motown Records aus der Taufe und verzeichnete mit Hits von den Miracles, Mary Wells und den Marvelettes einen kometenhaften Aufstieg. An die Stelle neuer Platten von schwarzen Gruppen wie The Coasters und The Olympics trat schon bald der stark am Soul orientierte Sound der Straße von Sängern wie Solomon Burke, Ben E. King, Gladys Knight und Etta James. 1963 boomte der Soul, als Otis Redding, Wilson Pickett und die weiße Soul-Gruppe The Righteous Brothers ihre ersten Platten auf den Markt brachten.

1964 kam in den USA das Album *Meet The Beatles* heraus, und am 9. Februar des Jahres konnten alle US-Bürger die Beatles in der Ed-Sullivan-Show im Fernsehen kennenlernen. Zwei Monate später belegten die Beatles die ersten fünf Plätze der „Top Hundred“-Hitparade des *Billboard Magazine*, ein bislang einmaliges Bravourstück. Im Laufe desselben Jahres kam es in der amerikanischen Hitparade zu einer regelrechten britischen Invasion, denn Gruppen wie The Animals, The Dave Clark Five, Gerry and The Pacemakers, The Hollies, The Kinks, Manfred Mann, The Rolling Stones, The Searchers und The Zombies landeten mit ihren Debütplatten auf den ersten Plätzen.

Zunächst dezimierte sich das amerikanische Heer der Rockmusiker. Einige Gruppen wie The Beau Brummels und das Sir Douglas Quintet gaben sich britisch, während andere wie Jimi Hendrix, P.J. Proby und The Walker Brothers einfach das nächste Schiff nahmen und im Swinging London nicht nur Zuflucht fanden, sondern auch Erfolg hatten. 1965 formierten sich die amerikanischen Musiker neu und schlugen zurück. The Byrds brachten eine Rock-Version von Dylans *Mr. Tambourine Man* heraus und begründeten damit den Folk Rock, und auch Dylan selbst schloß bald darauf seine Gitarre an einen Elektroverstärker an. Schließlich wendeten die amerikanischen „Truppen“ das Blatt in der Schlacht, indem sie bei ihrer Kriegsführung Drogen einsetzten und den „Psychedelic Rock“ ins Leben riefen.

Die psychedelische Revolution begann in San Francisco mit The Grateful Dead, The Jefferson Airplane und Blue Cheer. Los Angeles ließ sich nicht lumpen und mobilisierte The Doors, Love und The Mothers of Invention. New York ließ The Velvet Underground, The Fugs und Vanilla Fudge aufmarschieren. Die Briten reagierten mit einer schwächeren, bissigen Gegenoffensive und schickten Gruppen wie The Who und The Yardbirds ins Feld.

Im Jahre 1967 erkannten beide Seiten, daß eine Fortsetzung des „Banden“-Krieges zu teuer war, und so kam es im kalifornischen Monterey zu einer internationalen Friedens-und-Liebes-Konferenz. Es waren sämtliche Sounds vertreten, und die vielen unterschiedlichen Musikkulturen vereinigten sich zu einer einzigen internationalen Gegenkultur. Das Monterey International Pop Festival war so erfolgreich, daß es in Woodstock, Altamont und auf der Isle of Wight wiederholt wurde, wenn auch mit unterschiedlichem Erfolg.

Anfang der siebziger Jahre wurde der Krieg endgültig beigelegt, doch mit erschütternden Verlusten: Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin und Jim Morrison waren alle drei im Alter von 27 Jahren gestorben.

Les années soixante furent les années de guerre, et pas seulement au Vietnam. En Amérique, la guerre régnait entre la jeunesse et les adultes – c'était NOUS contre EUX. NOUS avait des cheveux longs, pratiquait l'amour libre, la conscience élargie, avait de nouveaux hauts, de nouveaux bas, de nouveaux vêtements et une nouvelle musique. EUX était ratatiné, strict, égoïste, archaïque et impérialiste. Tout cela se communiquait à travers l'élargissement considérable de la scène musicale.

Alors que les idoles des adolescents et les adeptes du twist étaient en train d'étouffer le rock 'n' roll, des sonorités nouvelles firent leur apparition chez nous et de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique. En 1961, Bob Dylan donna son premier récital chez Gerde's à New York, et les Beatles firent l'ouverture de la Cavern à Liverpool. Les racines musicales américaines qui avaient été transplantées produisirent une révolution musicale, une guerre mondiale des groupes dont le vainqueur fut une nouvelle croissance musicale. A travers cette révolution, chaque branche du rock 'n' roll évolua vers de nouveaux sommets.

En 1962, les Beach Boys conduisirent la première vague de la révolution avec leur tube *Surfin' Safari*, lançant le son fun-in-the-sun. Berry Gordy lança sa marque, Motown Records avec des tubes par les Miracles, Mary Wells et les Marvelettes. Les disques de nouveautés noires de groupes comme les Coasters et les Olympics furent bientôt remplacés par les sons de la rue beaucoup plus accrocheurs d'artistes tels que Solomon Burke, Ben E. King, Gladys Knight et Etta James. L'année suivante, les premiers disques d'Otis Redding, Wilson Pickett et la «soul aux yeux-bleus» des Righteous Brothers vinrent grossir les rangs de la soul music.

En 1964, *Meet The Beatles* sortit en Amérique, et tout le pays rencontra effectivement les Beatles dans le *Ed Sullivan* TV Show du 9 février. Deux mois plus tard, le groupe occupait les cinq premières places au hit-parade du *Billboard Magazine's* Top, un exploit resté unique en son genre. Cette année-là, l'Invasion Britannique domina le hit-parade américain avec les premiers disques des Animals, du Dave Clark Five, de Gerry and The Pacemakers, des Hollies, des Kinks, de Manfred Mann, des Rolling Stones, des Searchers et des Zombies.

Les rangs des rockers américains furent décimés. Des groupes comme Beau Brummels et le Sir Douglas Quintet tentèrent de se faire passer pour anglais, tandis que d'autres comme Jimi Hendrix, P.J. Proby et les Walker Brothers sautèrent dans le bateau, pour trouver un refuge

et le succès dans le Swinging London. En 1965, les musiciens américains resserrèrent les rangs et organisèrent la riposte. Les Byrds électrifèrent le *Mr Tambourine Man* de Dylan et créèrent le folk-rock, et Dylan lui-même s'électrifia très tôt après. Les troupes américaines inversèrent le cours de la bataille en introduisant la guerre des stupéfiants, début du son psychédélique.

La révolution psychédélique commença à San Francisco avec le Grateful Dead, Jefferson Airplane et Blue Cheer. Pour ne pas rester à l'écart, Los Angeles ajouta les Doors, Love et les Mothers Of Invention. New York grossit les rangs avec le Velvet Underground, les Fugs et Vanilla Fudge. Les Anglais réagirent par une seconde vague moins importante de groupes envahisseurs comme les Who et les Yardbirds.

En 1967, on prit conscience des deux côtés que la bataille des groupes était trop dispendieuse, et une conférence de paix et d'amour internationale fut organisée à Monterey, Californie. Tous les sons des années soixante étaient représentés, et les nombreuses cultures musicales unies en une seule contre-culture internationale. Le Festival Pop International de Monterey eut un tel succès que l'expérience fut renouvelée, avec des fortunes diverses, à Woodstock, Altamont et à l'Île de Wight.

Quand les années soixante-dix commencèrent, les années de guerre touchaient à leur fin. Pourtant, le taux d'accidents augmenta de façon vertigineuse avec les disparitions, à vingt-sept ans tous les trois, de Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin et Jim Morrison.

PARKWAY

P 7082



Chubby Checker

FOR
TWISTERS
ONLY



Chubby Checker

For Twisters Only

Parkway (ABKCO), 1961

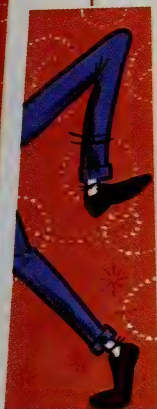
Design: Al Cahn

© ABKCO Records

YOU CAN'T SIT DOWN



THE DOVELLS



PARKWAY
P-7025



The Dovells

You Can't Sit Down

Parkway (ABKCO), 1963

Design: Unknown

© ABKCO Records

SHOUT! SHOUT! (KNOCK YOURSELF OUT)

SEVILLE

ERNIE MARESCA

SHOUT! SHOUT! (Knock Yourself Out)
SOME DAY YOU'LL CHANGE YOUR WAYS
THEY DON'T KNOW
I DON'T KNOW WHY
DOWN ON THE BEACH
CRYING LIKE A BABY OVER YOU
MARY JANE
WHAT GOOD IS LIVING
HOW I CRY
I'M GONNA MAKE IT SOMEHOW
SUBWAY BLUES
CAN'T FORGET ABOUT YOU

MONAURAL

SV 77001

Ernie Maresca

Shout! Shout! (Knock Yourself Out)

Seville, 1962

Design: Barry Blum/Harry Farmlett



Barry Mann

Who Put The Bomp

In The Bomp, Bomp, Bomp

ABC-Paramount, 1963

Design: ARW



The Exciters

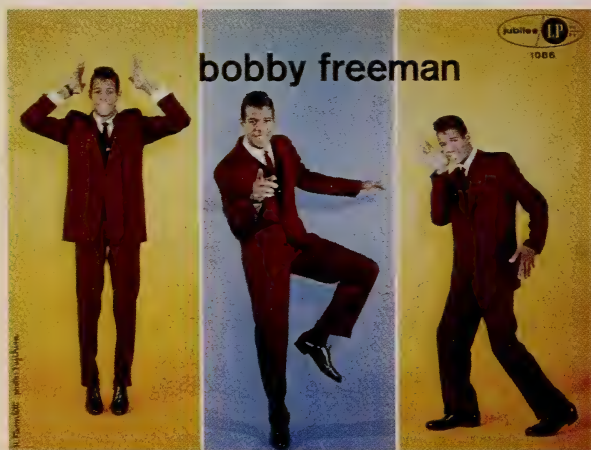
Tell Him

United Artists, 1963

Photo: Maurice Seymour, New York



The Olympics
Doin' The Hully Gully
 Arvee, 1960
 Design: Unknown



Bobby Freeman
Do You Wanna Dance?
 Jubilee, 1959

Design: Harry Farnlett
 Photo: Fujihira

**DO YOU ?
 WANNA DANCE**

Loop De Loop JOHNNY THUNDER

Johnny Thunder

Loop De Loop

Diamond, 1963

Art Direction: Arnold Meyers



D 5001



The Flares

Encore Of Foot Stompin' Hits

Press, 1961

Design: Unknown

Dobie **GRAY**

SINGS FOR

'IN' CROWDERS

THAT GO **GO GO**



Dobie Gray

Dobie Gray Sings For 'In' Crowd
 Charger, 1965

Photo: Vince Conti

Even as late as the mid-sixties, these two black artists had whites pictured on their covers.

Noch Mitte der sechziger Jahre wurden Weiße auf den Covern der Alben dieser beiden schwarzen Künstler abgebildet.

Jusqu'au milieu des années 60, ces deux musiciens noirs étaient représentés par des blancs sur leurs couvertures.

Jamie
JLP 70-3018

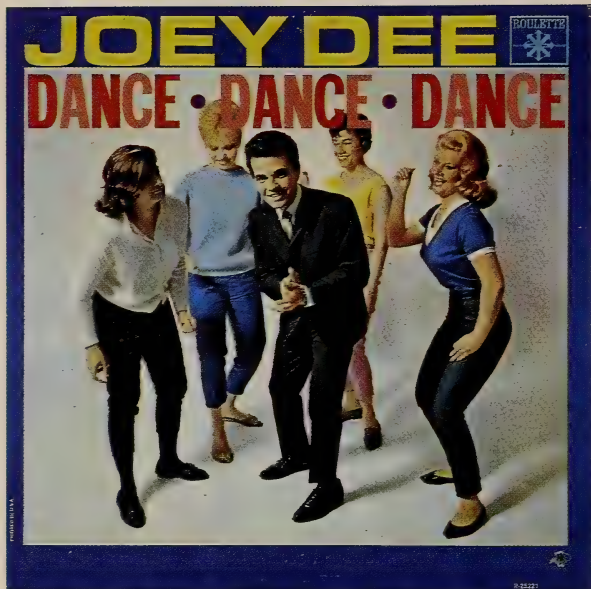


Titus Turner

Sound Off

Jamie, 1961

Design: Unknown



Joey Dee

Dance, Dance, Dance

Roulette, 1961

Design: Moskof/Morrison, Inc.

Photo: Bob Ritta



The Orlons

South Street

Cameo (ABKCO), 1963

Design: Unknown

© ABKCO Records



The Olympics
Dance By The Light Of The Moon
 Arvee, 1961

Design: Unknown

MR. ELIMINATOR DICK DALE AND HIS DEL-TONES

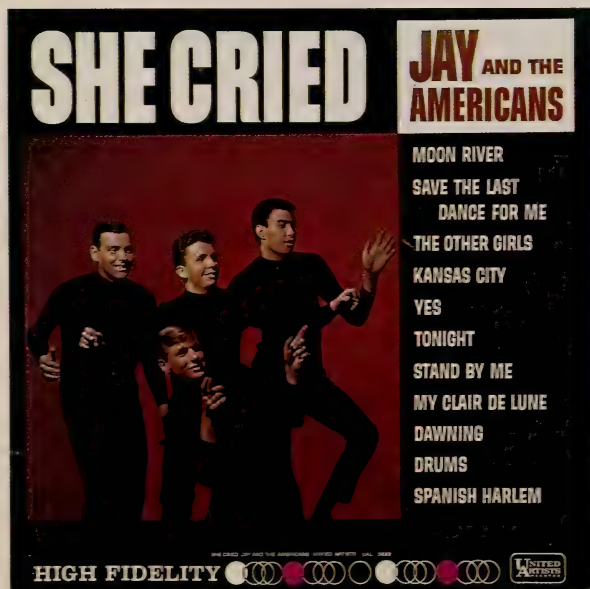


Dick Dale And His Del-Tones
Mr. Eliminator
 Capitol, 1964

Design: Capitol Photo Studio/
 Ken Veeder



Marv Johnson
Marvelous Marv Johnson
 United Artists, 1960
 Design: Bacon/Braren/Lewine



Jay And The Americans
She Cried
 United Artists, 1962
 Photo: Maurice Seymour

Dance 'til **QUARTER TO THREE**
with **U.S. BONDS**

RECORDED
LLP 3001



QUARTER TO THREE · NEW ORLEANS · MINNIE THE MOOCHER · PLEASE FORGIVE ME
CECILIA · NOT ME · THAT'S ALL RIGHT · SCHOOL IS OUT · A TRIP TO THE MOON
DON'T GO TO STRANGERS · ONE MILLION TEARS · I KNOW WHY DREAMERS CRY

Gary "U.S." Bonds

Dance 'Til Quarter To Three With
'U.S.' Bonds

LEGRAND, 1961

Design: Walter Rich

OKeh 10118



**MAJOR
LANCE
MAJOR'S
GREATEST
HITS**

THE MONKEY TIME
UM, UM, UM, UM, UM, UM
COME SEE
SOMETIMES I WONDER
SWEET MUSIC
AIN'T IT A SHAME
HEY LITTLE GIRL
GIRLS
THE MATADOR
RHYTHM
IT AIN'T NO USE
GOTTA GET AWAY

OKeh

Major Lance

Major's Greatest Hits

Okeh, 1965

Photo: Sandy Speiser

CAPITOL FULL
DIMENSIONAL



STEREO

7 1/2" Single - The Beach Boys - "Surfer Girl" - Capitol Records, 1963

ST 1091

SURFER GIRL THE BEACH BOYS



LITTLE DEUCE COUPE • SURFER GIRL • CATCH A WAVE • THE SURFER MOON • SOUTH BAY SURFER • HAWAII
IN MY ROOM • THE ROCKING SURFER • SURFER'S RULE • OUR CAR CLUB • YOUR SUMMER DREAM • BOOGIE WOOGIE

The Beach Boys

Surfer Girl

Capitol, 1963

Design: Capitol Photo Studio/
Ken Veeder

CAPITOL

DUOPHONIC

FOR STEREO PHONOGRAPHS ONLY

DP 1808

surfin' safari THE BEACH BOYS

SURFIN' SAFARI • 409 • SURFIN' • SUMMERTIME BLUES • COUNTY FAIR
HEADS YOU WIN • TAILS I LOSE • CUCKOO CLOCK • MOON DAWG
THE SHIRT • TEN LITTLE INDIANS • OHUS-A-LUG • LITTLE MISS AMERICA



The Beach Boys

Surfin' Safari

Capitol, 1962

Photo: Capitol Photo Studio/
Ken Veeder



The Four Preps
The Things We Did Last Summer
 Capitol, 1958

Design: Unknown

JAN & DEAN take LINDA SURFIN'

LINDA ● MR. BASS MAN ● SURFIN' SAFARI ● RHYTHM OF THE RAIN ● WALK LIKE A MAN
 ● THE BEST FRIEND I EVER HAD ● MY FOOLISH HEART ● SURFIN' ● THE GYPSY CRIED ●
 ● WALK RIGHT IN ● ● LET'S TURKEY TROT ● ● WHEN I LEARN HOW TO CRY ● ●



Jan & Dean
Jan & Dean Take Linda Surfin'
 Liberty, 1963

Design: Studio Five



The Tornadoes

Bustin' Surfboards

Josie, 1963

Design: Unknown

Josie Courtesy of Gerald H. Sanders



The Trashmen

Surfin' Bird

Garrett, 1964

Photo: Ted Volante

freddy king



Goes SURFIN'

THE HITS

**Hide Away... The Stumble... San-Ho-Zay ... Swooshy... Butterscotch ... Side Tracked
Sen-Sa-Shun... Wash Out ... In The Open ... Heads Up ... Just Pickin' ... Out Front.**

VIVID SOUND

During the surf craze, any instrumental could be released as a surf album although it had nothing to do with surf music. This Freddy King album is a fine example.

Während der Surf-Welle konnte jedes alte Instrumentalalbum als Surf-Album wiederaufgelegt werden. Ein Beispiel dafür ist diese Platte von Freddy King.

A l'époque de la surf music, n'importe quel vieil album instrumental sans aucun rapport avec cette musique pouvait être réédité comme un album de surf. Celui de Freddy King en est un bon exemple.

Freddy King
Freddy King Goes Surfin'
King, 1963

Design: Unknown



The Astronauts
 Astronauts Orbit Kampus
 RCA Victor, 1964

Design: Unknown

One of the biggest surf bands, the Astronauts were actually from Boulder, Colorado, not exactly known for its great waves.

Die Astronauts, eine der erfolgreichsten Surf-Bands, stammten in Wahrheit aus Boulder in Colorado, das eigentlich nicht gerade für seine großen Wellen bekannt ist.

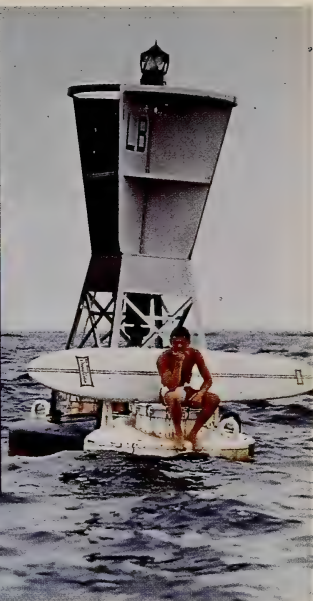
L'un des plus grands groupes de surf, Les Astronauts, venait en fait de Boulder, Colorado, un endroit qui n'est pas réputé pour ses grosses vagues.



SURFIN' 'ROUND THE WORLD

BRUCE JOHNSTON

SURFIN' 'ROUND THE WORLD
MAKSHA AT MIDNIGHT
BIARRITZ
DOWN UNDER
CAPETOWN
JERSEY CHANNEL ISLANDS - PART 7
MALIBU
SURF'S HERE TO STAY
THE HAMPTONS
SURF-A-NOVA
VIRGINIA BEACH
HOT PASTRAMI, MASHED POTATOES,
COME ON TO RINCON - YEAH!!!



Bruce Johnston
Surfin' 'Round The World
Columbia, 1963

Photo: Leigh Weiner

DUNHILL

THE SURFING SONG BOOK

SURF CITY • SURFIN' U.S.A. • SURFIN' SAFARI • SURFER GIRL • SURFIN' • RIDE THE WILD SURF • HAWAII
HONOLULU LULU • SIDEWALK SURFIN' • LITTLE DEUCE COUPE • SKATEBOARD CRAZE • DRAG CITY

SONGS MADE FAMOUS BY JAN & DEAN AND THE BEACH BOYS

GREAT INSTRUMENTAL RECORDINGS PLAYED BY RINCON SURFSIDE BAND



Rincon Surfside Band
The Surfing Song Book
Dunhill, 1965

Design: Unknown



WALK - DON'T RUN / THE MCCOY / HONKY TONK / RAUNCHY
CARAVAN / HOME / SLEEP WALK / MORGEN / NO TRESPASSING
NIGHT TRAIN / THE SWITCH / MY OWN TRUE LOVE (Tara's Theme)

The Ventures
Walk Don't Run
Dolton, 1960

Design: Pate/Francis Associates
Photo: Garrett-Howard

...visual sound **STEREO**

BST-8031

WALK, DON'T RUN VOL.2

THE VENTURES



WALK, DON'T RUN '64

THE HOUSE OF THE RISING SUN
NIGHT TRAIN - STRANGER ON THE SHORE
ONE MINT JULEP - BLUE STAR (theme from "Medic")

and six other hits

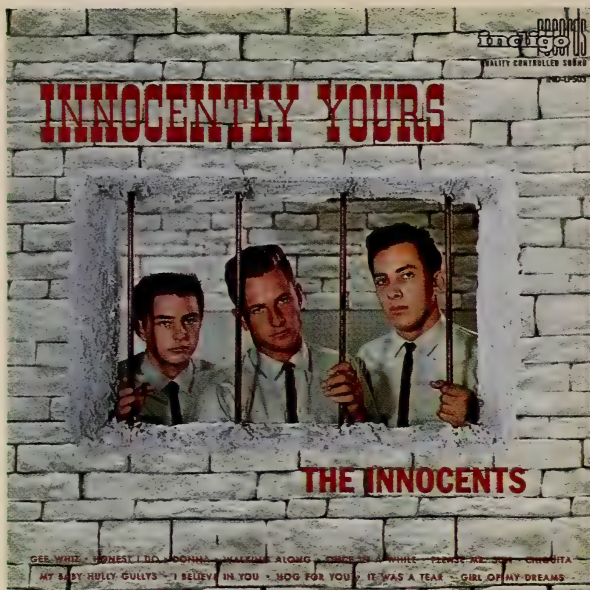


The Ventures

Walk Don't Run - Vol. 2

Dolton, 1964

Design: Studio Five



The Innocents

Innocently Yours

Indigo, 1961

Photo: Newcomb Studios, Pasadena



Sam The Sham And The Pharaohs

Woolly Bully

MGM, 1965

Photo: Bill Webb/Joy Webb



The Rivieras

Let's Have A Party

USA, 1964

Design: Don Bronstein



The Hollywood Argyles

The Hollywood Argyles

Featuring Gary Paxton

Lute, 1960

Design: Unknown

FIRST ALBUM

THE "YOU KNOW WHO" GROUP



The "You Know Who" Group
The "You Know Who" Group
International, 1965

Design: Unknown

They sounded exactly like New Jersey's The Four Seasons; yet, the cover boasts that these boys have that great new English sound. Perhaps they were trying to pass themselves off as the Beatles.

Diese Band hörte sich genauso an wie The Four Seasons aus New Jersey, doch das Cover pries sie als die Jungs mit dem tollen neuen Sound aus England an. Möglicherweise wollten sie als die Beatles durchgehen.

Ce groupe sonnait exactement comme les Four Seasons du New Jersey. Pourtant, la pochette nous les présente comme des types qui ont le grand nouveau son anglais.

**THE BOYS WITH
THAT GREAT NEW
ENGLISH SOUND**

THIS ALBUM INCLUDES:

- ☐ ROSES ARE RED MY LOVE
- ☐ HEY YOU AND THE WIND
AND THE RAIN
- ☐ IT'S A FUNNY THING
(THAT MONEY CAN DO)
- ☐ AUTUMN LEAVES
- ☐ IT WAS ONLY YESTERDAY
- ☐ HOW CAN SHE LIVE
(WITHOUT ME)
- ☐ BLUE IS THE NIGHT
- ☐ REELIN' AND ROCKIN'
- ☐ RED RIVER VALLEY
- ☐ THIS DAY LOVE
- ☐ TELL ME
(HOW DO I SAY GOODBY?)
- ☐ ALBERTA

INTERNATIONAL
ALBUMS LTD.

MMNR 14420

THEN YOU CAN TELL ME GOODBYE CASINOS

RAG DOLL
GINA
CERTAIN GIRL
TALK TO ME
MAYBE
WHAT KIND OF FOOL AM I
HOLD ON, I'M COMING
GEE WHIZ
TO BE LOVED
I STILL LOVE YOU
MAGIC CIRCLE

Fraternity
1019

Casinos

Then You Can Tell Me Goodbye

Fraternity, 1967

Design: Robert Carter

Photo: Barry Weinstein

The Fleetwoods

Mr. BLUE

DOLTON

MR. BLUE

The Fleetwoods

Mr. Blue

Dolton, 1959

Design: Pate/Francis & Associates

Photo: Chao Chen Yang,
Seattle (Wash.)

THE EVERLY BROTHERS

SONGS OUR DADDY TAUGHT US



The Everly Brothers
Songs Our Daddy Taught Us
Cadence, 1958

Photo: Bob Kornheiser
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

FOLK SONGS *by* *the everly brothers*



I'M HERE TO GET MY BABY OUT OF JAIL • LIGHTNING EXPRESS • BARBARA ALLEN • KENTUCKY
ROVING GAMBLER • LONG TIME GONE • ROCKIN' ALONE IN AN OLD ROCKIN' CHAIR
OH SO MANY YEARS • THAT SILVER HAIREDD DADDY OF MINE • PUT MY LITTLE SHOES AWAY
WHO'S GONNA SHOE YOUR PRETTY LITTLE FEET • DOWN IN THE WILLOW GARDEN

Cadence

CLP 3059

During the Folk craze, just like surf music, old albums were re-released. These two Everly albums are the same, only the album title has been changed to make it more current.

Wie bei der Surf-Musik wurden während der Folk-Welle alte Alben wiederaufgelegt. Diese beiden Alben der Everly Brothers sind identisch, nur der Titel wurde geändert, damit er aktueller klang.

Durant la folkmania, comme au temps de la surf music, d'anciens albums furent réédités. Ces deux albums des Everly n'en sont qu'un, seul le titre a été changé pour être au goût du jour.

The Everly Brothers
Folk Songs By The Everly Brothers
Cadence, 1958/1963

Design: Unknown



Peter, Paul And Mary
Peter, Paul And Mary
 Warner Bros., 1962

Design: Milton Glaser
 Photo: Bernard Cole



The Kingston Trio
Sold Out
 Capitol, 1960

Design: Unknown



the SPRINGFIELDS

FOLK SONGS FROM THE HILLS



SETTLE DOWN
GREENBACK DOLLAR
WABASH CANNONBALL
MIDNIGHT SPECIAL
ALONE WITH YOU
THERE'S A BIG WHEEL
COTTONFIELDS
FOGGY MOUNTAIN TOP
MAGGIE
DARLING ALLALEE
LITTLE BY LITTLE
MOUNTAIN BOY

PHILIPS



hi-fi Monaural
PHM 200-076

Dusty Springfield and her brother Tom started recording as members of a folk trio during the folk revival, before Dusty established herself as a solo star.

Dusty Springfield und ihr Bruder Tom nahmen ihre ersten Platten während des Folk-Revivals als Mitglieder eines Folk-Trios auf, bevor Dusty ihre Solokarriere begann.

Avant de devenir une star en solo, Dusty Springfield avait commencé par enregistrer avec son frère Tom dans un trio folk à l'époque du grand retour en vogue de cette musique.

The Springfields
Folk Songs From The Hills
Philips, 1963

Design: Unknown



STEREO



Bob Dylan

Bringing It All Back Home



Bob Dylan
Bringing It All Back Home
Columbia, 1965
Photo: Daniel Kramer



Bob Dylan
Bob Dylan
 Columbia, 1962

Photo: Don Hunstein

Bob Dylan

You're No Good
 Talkin' New York
 In My Time of Dying
 Man of Constant Sorrow
 Platin' to the Moon
 Pretty Peggy-O
 Highway 51
 Gospel Plow
 Baby, Let Me Follow You Down
 House of the Rising Sun
 Freight Train Blues
 Song to Woody
 See That My Drive Is Kept Clean



Bob Dylan
The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan
 Columbia, 1963

Photo: Don Hunstein

THE FREEWHEELIN' BOB DYLAN

Blowin' in the Wind
 Girl from the North Country
 Meet Me on the Corner
 Don't Leave This Highway
 Bob Dylan's Blues
 A Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall

Don't Think Twice, It's All Right
 Bob Dylan's Dream
 Oxford Town
 Talkin' World War III Blues
 Corrina, Corrina
 Hallelujah, I Love Me Some A-Train
 I Shall Be Free



BOOKENDS/SIMON & GARFUNKEL

Simon & Garfunkel

Bookends

Columbia, 1968

Photo: Richard Avedon

VANGUARD RECORDINGS FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

VRS-9160

Joan Baez/5



Joan Baez

Joan Baez/5

Vanguard, 1964

Design: Unknown



THE SIMON SISTERS CUDDLEBUG



mono
KL-1397

The Simon Sisters
Cuddlebug
Kapp, 1964

Photo: Alex Greco

Carly and her sister Lucy had a few hits as a duo before Carly's solo career took off.

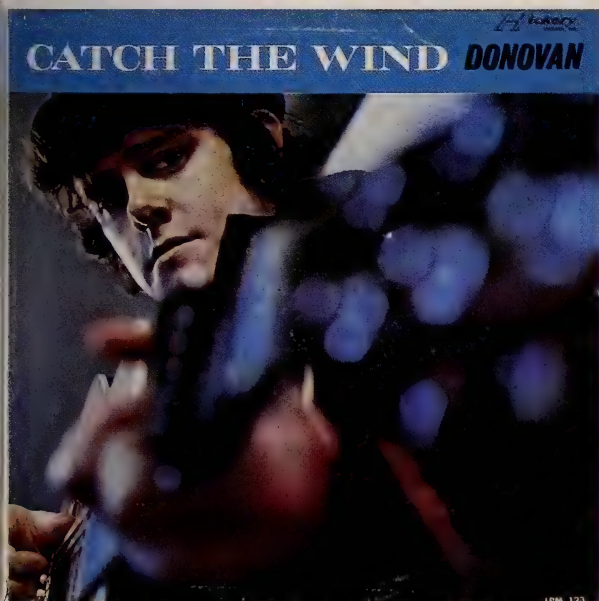
Carly und ihre Schwester Lucy landeten als Duo ein paar Hits, bevor Carlys Solokarriere begann.

Carly et sa sœur Lucy eurent quelques hits en duo avant que la première ne démarre une carrière solo.



Judy Collins
Judy Collins #3
 Elektra, 1964

Design: William S. Harvey
 Photo: Jim Marshall
 Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Donovan
Catch The Wind
 Hickory, 1965
 Design: Unknown



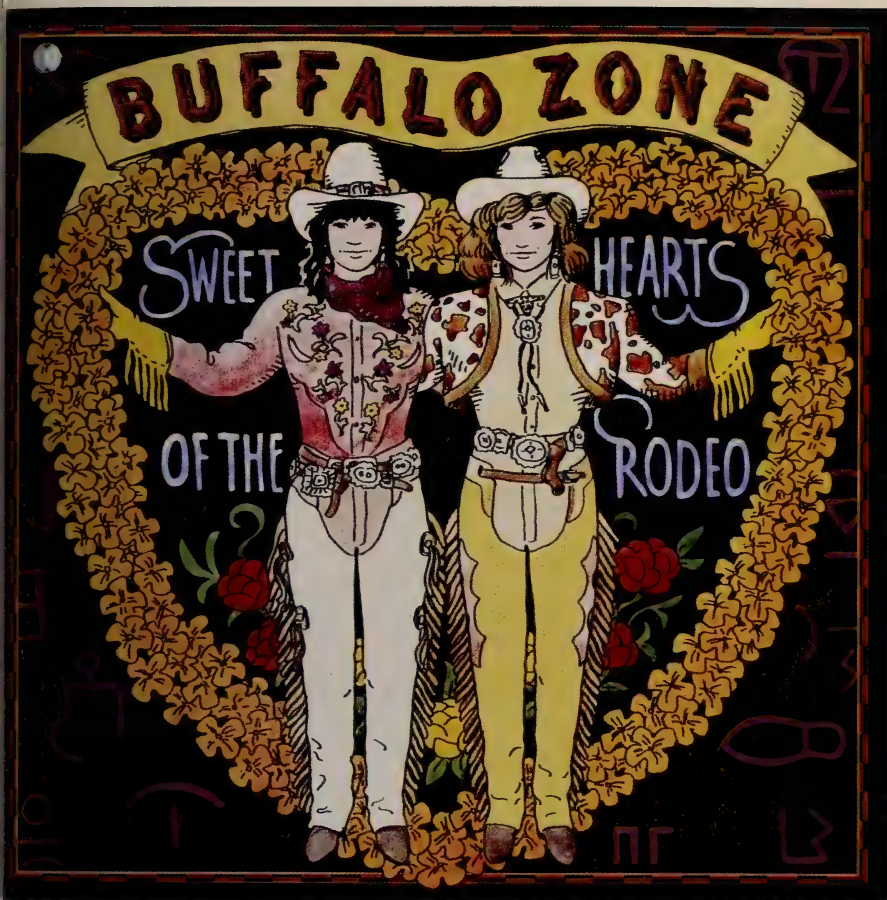
The Byrds

Sweetheart Of The Rodeo

Columbia, 1968

Design: Geller & Butler Advertising

Illustration: © 1933 Jo Mora



Buffalo Zone

Sweethearts Of The Rodeo

CBS, 1990

Art Direction: Bill Johnson

Illustration: Dennas Davis

LLOYD PRICE

SINGS THE MILLION SELLERS

SPANISH HARLEM

THE HOOCHIE COOCHIE COO

I COUNT THE TEARS

CORRINA, CORRINA

C'EST SI BON

SHOP AROUND

WILL YOU LOVE ME TOMORROW

ONCE IN A WHILE

HE WILL BREAK YOUR HEART

AT LAST

AIN'T THAT JUST LIKE A WOMAN

SAVE THE LAST DANCE FOR ME



Lloyd Price

Lloyd Price Sings The Million Sellers

ABC-Paramount, 1961

Design: Harry Farmlett

Photo: Montague Everett

HE'S A REBEL

INCLUDED IN THIS ALBUM

HE'S SURE THE BOY I LOVE

UPTOWN • THERE'S NO OTHER

THE CRYSTALS



PHIL 10-1001

Philles Records, A Division of Phil Spector Productions

The Crystals

He's A Rebel

Philles Records (Phil Spector Records, Inc.), 1963

Design: Unknown

© Phil Spector Records, Inc.

THE CRYSTALS



TWIST

UPTOWN



UPTOWN • THERE'S NO OTHER LIKE MY BABY
FRANKENSTEIN TWIST • SEE WHAT LOOKS LIKE A LITTLE
OH YEAH MAYBE BABY • PLEASE HUNT ME
I LOVE YOU EDDIE • ANOTHER COUNTRY, ANOTHER WORLD
WHAT A NICE WAY TO TURN SEVENTEEN • NO ONE EVER TELLS YOU
ON BROADWAY

PHIL 10-1002

The Crystals

Twist Uptown

Philles Records (Phil Spector Records, Inc.), 1962

Design: Studio Five

© Phil Spector Records, Inc.



The Dixie Cups

Chapel Of Love

Red Bird, 1964

Design: Loring Eutemey

Photo: Hugh Bell

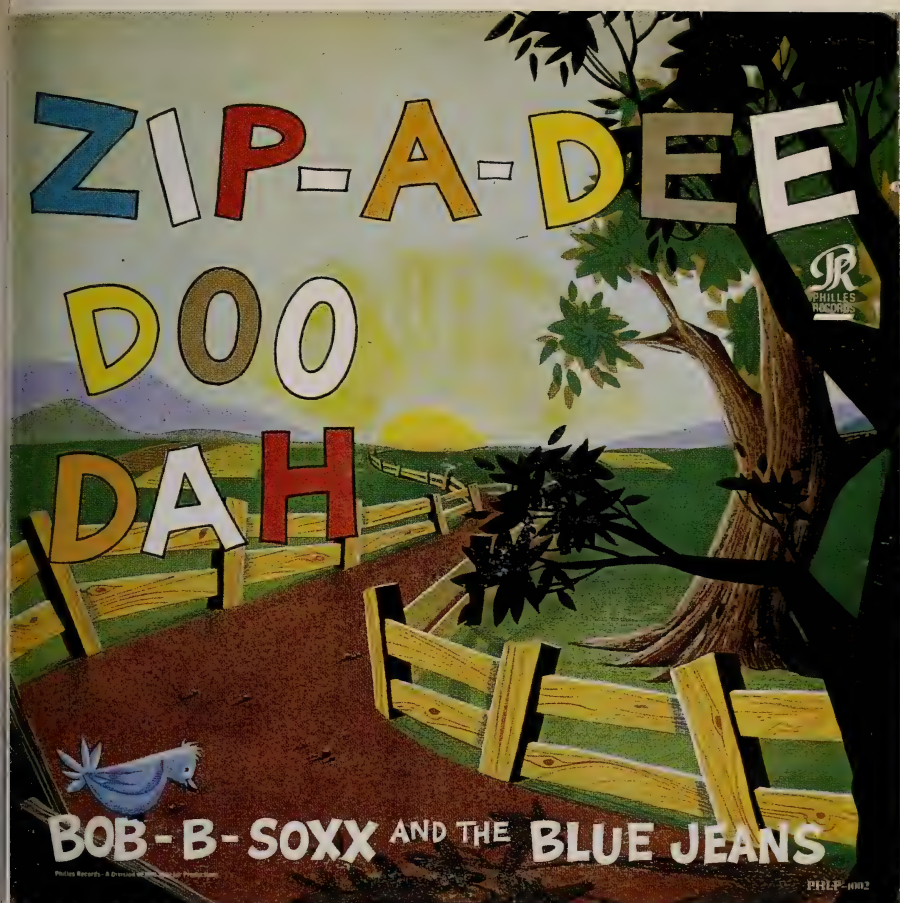


The Shirelles

Tonight's The Night

Scepter, 1961

Design: Lee-Miles Associates,
New York City



Bob B. Soxx And The Blue Jeans

Zip-A-Dee Doo Dah

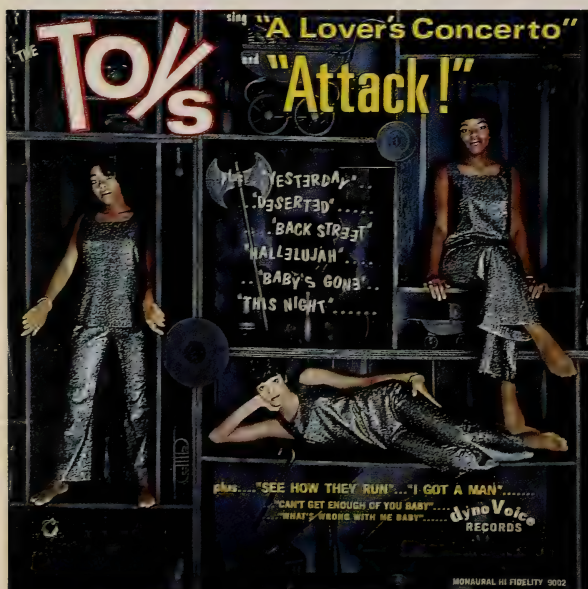
Philles Records (Phil Spector Records, Inc.),
1963

Design: Bob Abrams

© Phil Spector Records, Inc.



The Shirelles
Foolish Little Girl
 Scepter, 1963
 Design: Unknown



The Toys
The Toys Sing "Lover's Concerto" And "Attack!"
 DynoVoice, 1966
 Design: Bob Crewe
 Photo: Ron Harris



The Sherrys

At The Hop With The Sherrys
Guyden, 1962

Photo: Michael Denning

...presenting the fabulous

RONETTES

featuring **VERONICA**

INCLUDING:

BE MY BABY • WALKING IN THE RAIN • DO I LOVE YOU
BABY I LOVE YOU • BREAKIN' UP
CHAPEL OF LOVE • SO YOUNG
WHAT'D I SAY • YOU, BABY • HOW DOES IT FEEL?
WHEN I SAW YOU • I WONDER



The Ronettes

... Presenting The Fabulous Ronettes
Featuring Veronica
Philles Records (Phil Spector
Records, Inc.), 1964

Design: Three Lions Studio
© Phil Spector Records, Inc.

STEREO

GENE PITNEY

WORLD-WIDE WINNERS

MUSICOR RECORDS MS 3005

GENE PITNEY

SINGS
WORLD-WIDE
WINNERS

ONLY LOVE CAN
BREAK A HEART

HALF HEAVEN HALF
HEARTACHE

EVERY BREATH I TAKE

LIBERTY VALANCE

TOWN WITHOUT PITY

I WANNA LOVE MY
LIFE AWAY

IF I DIDN'T HAVE A DIME

TOWER TALL

MR. MOON

GARDEN OF LOVE

HELLO MARY LOU

LOUISIANA MAMA



MUSICOR
RECORDS
MUSICOR RECORD CORPORATION

Gene Pitney

Gene Pitney Sings World-Wide Winners

Musicor, 1963

Design: Unknown

STEREO

GENE PITNEY • DEDICATED TO MY TEEN QUEENS • MUSICOR MS 3007

MUSICOR
RECORDS

GENE PITNEY

*dedicated
to my
teen queens*



MUSICOR
RECORDS

LAURIE ■ MELISSA ■ ANNIE ■ LYDA SUE
■ LIZA JANE ■ AURA MAE ■ SULI RAM ■ SUZIE
BRANDY ■ CARRIE ■ NELL ■ COREY ■ LORENA ■

Two album covers, two models, one set of sweaters and one photo session shows once again how small thinking some of the small record companies were.

Zwei Album-Cover, zwei Fotomodelle, eine Garnitur Pullover und eine Fotosession machen wieder einmal deutlich, wie phantasielos einige der kleineren Plattenfirmen dachten.

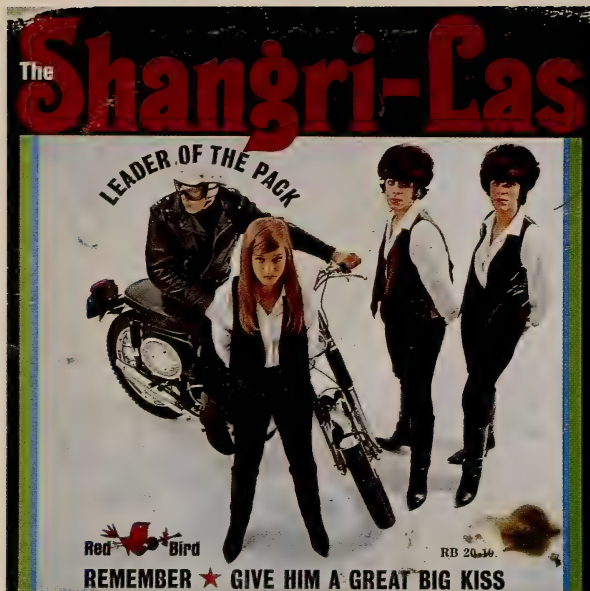
Deux pochettes d'albums, deux mannequins, une paire de sweaters et une seule séance de photos qui montrent une fois encore le manque d'imagination de certaines petites compagnies de disques.

Gene Pitney

Dedicated To My Teen Queens

Musicor, 1964

Design: Norman Art Studio, Chicago



The Shangri-Las
Leader Of The Pack
 Red Bird, 1965

Design: Loring Eutemey
 Photo: Hugh Bell



The Angels
My Boyfriend's Back
 Smash, 1963

Design: Unknown



B.J. Thomas
I'm So Lonesome I Could Cry
 Scepter, 1966
 Design: Burt Goldblatt



Roy Orbison
Lonely And Blue
 Monument, 1961
 Design: Unknown

THE RAINDROPS

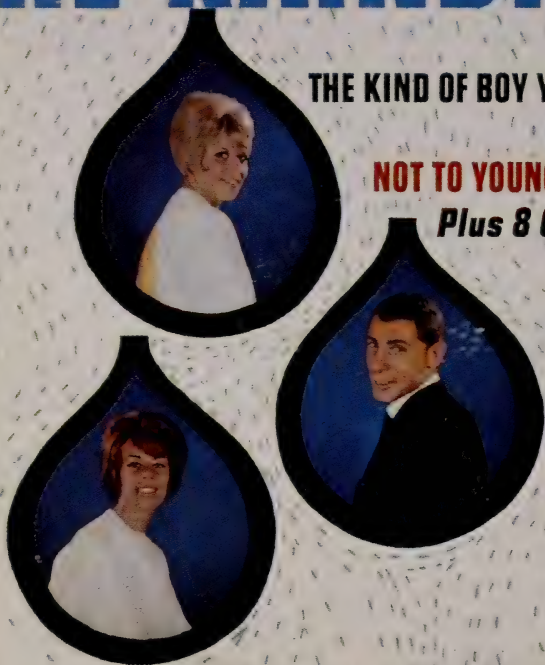
WHAT A GUY

THE KIND OF BOY YOU CAN'T FORGET

DA-DOO-ROO RON

NOT TO YOUNG TO GET MARRIED

Plus 8 Other Great Hits



jgm 5023

The Raindrops
The Raindrops
Jubilee, 1963

Design: Stephen P. Haas Studios

Besides being a great practitioner of the "girl group" sound, the Raindrops were basically just Jeff Barry and Ellie Greenwich, two of the most important songwriters of the sixties.

Die Raindrops, herausragende Vertreter des „Girl Group“-Sounds, bestanden im Grunde nur aus Jeff Barry und Ellie Greenwich, zwei der bedeutendsten Songschreiber der sechziger Jahre.

Grands spécialistes du «girl group sound», les Raindrops étaient composés de Jeff Barry et d'Ellie Greenwich, deux des plus importants auteurs-compositeurs des années soixante.

Last Kiss

Josie

J. FRANK WILSON
and the Cavaliers

TELL LAURA I LOVE HER
ONLY THE LONELY
THAT'LL BE THE DAY
YOUNG LOVE
SCHOOL DAYS
OVER THE MOUNTAIN
SEA OF LOVE
KISS AND RUN
SPEAK TO ME



This album featured Wilson's teen-tragedy hit *Last Kiss*. Rumor has it that first printings of this cover actually had blood dripping from the girl's face but it was air-brushed out.

Wichtigstes Stück auf diesem Album war Wilsons Teenager-Tragödien-Hit *Last Kiss*. Auf den ersten Ausgaben dieses Covers tropfte dem Mädchen angeblich sogar Blut vom Gesicht, das später retuschiert wurde.

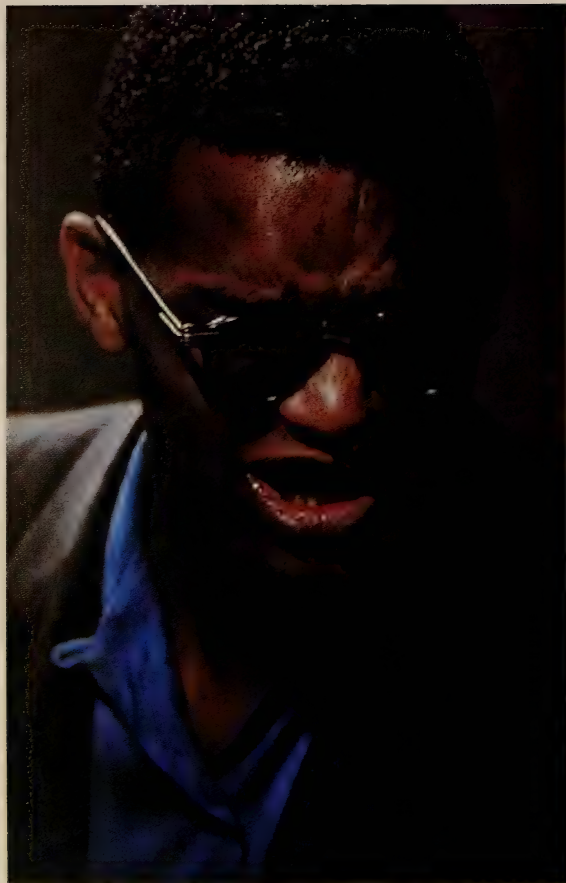
Cet album contenait le hit de Wilson: *Last Kiss*. On dit que les premières copies de cet album montré aient du sang dégoulinant sur le visage de la fille.

J. Frank Wilson And The Cavaliers

Last Kiss

Josie, 1964

Design: Unknown



FULL dynamic frequency SPECTRUM

ATLANTIC 1259

**THE
GREAT**

RAY



CHARLES

STEREO

Ray Charles

The Great Ray Charles
Atlantic, 1959

Design: Marvin Israel
Photo: Lee Friedlander
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

This original cover was later changed to *Twist With Ray Charles* to capitalize on the Twist craze as was done with the surf and folk fads.

Das Originalcover bekam später den Titel *Twist With Ray Charles*, um von der Twist-Welle zu profitieren, wie man es zuvor schon bei der Surf- und Folk-Welle praktiziert hatte.

Cette pochette originale fut plus tard transformée en *Twist With Ray Charles* afin de tirer profit de la folie du twist, de la même façon qu'on l'avait fait avec les modes surf et folk.

WHAT'D I SAY RAY CHARLES

FULL DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SPECTRUM ATLANTIC 8020



Ray Charles
What'd I Say
Atlantic, 1959

Design: Marvin Israel
Photo: Lee Friedlander
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



RAY CHARLES AT NEWPORT

ATLANTIC 1289

Ray Charles
Ray Charles At Newport
Atlantic, 1958

Design: Marvin Israel
Photo: Lee Friedlander
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Vee-Jay



THE DUKE OF EARL

LP 1040

Gene Chandler
The Duke Of Earl
Vee-Jay, 1962
Design: Unknown



James Brown
A Soulful Christmas
King, 1969
Design: Unknown

del shannon

TWO KINDS
OF
TEARDROPS
RUNAROUND
SUE
GO AWAY
LITTLE GIRL
RUNAWAY
DREAM BABY
HATS OFF
TO LARRY
and others



**LITTLE
TOWN
FLIRT**



Del Shannon

Little Town Flirt

Big Top, 1963

Design: Unknown

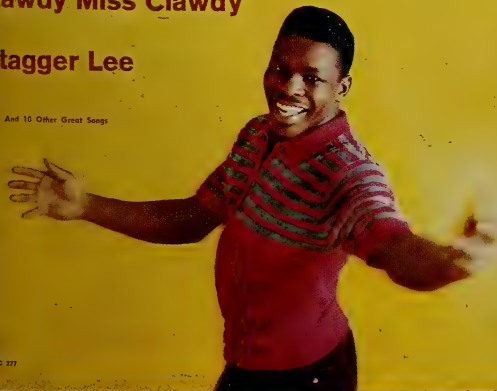
The **EXCITING**

Lloyd Price

Lawdy Miss Clawdy

Stagger Lee

And 10 Other Great Songs



Lloyd Price

The Exciting Lloyd Price

ABC-Paramount, 1959

Design: Matthew Schultz



James Brown
*James Brown Presents
 His Show Of Tomorrow*
 King, 1968

Design: Unknown



James Brown
*I Can't Stand Myself
 When You Touch Me*
 King, 1968

Design: Roger McClyea



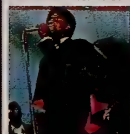
James Brown
It's A Man's Man's Man's World
 King, 1966

Design: Unknown

JAMES BROWN SHOWTIME



CALDONIA ■ DON'T CRY BABY ■ SWEET LORRAINE ■ OUT OF THE BLUE
 SOMEBODY CHANGED THE LOCK ON MY DOOR ■ BLUES FOR MY BABY
 AIN'T NOBODY HERE BUT US CHICKENS ■ FOR YOU MY LOVE ■ EVIL
 THE THINGS I USED TO DO ■ YOU'RE NOBODY 'TILL SOMEBODY LOVES YOU



James Brown
Showtime
 Smash, 1964

Design: Unknown

SMASH

MONAURAL MGS 27054



Dee Clark
Hold On... It's Dee Clark
 Vee-Jay, 1961
 Design: Unknown



Jerry Butler
Aware Of Love
 Vee-Jay, 1961
 Design: Unknown



All three of these black artists (Clark, Butler, Henry) had generic white people on their album covers.

Alle drei schwarzen Künstler (Clark, Butler, Henry) hatten Weiße auf den Covern ihrer Alben.

Ces trois artistes noirs (Clark, Butler, Henry) eurent des individus blancs sur leur pochette d'album.

Clarence Henry

You Always Hurt The One You Love
Argo, 1961

Design: Unknown

TYRONE DAVIS: Turn Back The Hands Of Time



Tyrone Davis
Turn Back The Hands Of Time
Dakar, 1970

Design: Loring Eutemey
Photo: Joel Brodsky

SO MUCH IN LOVE

THE STORY OF A SUMMER LOVE



THE TYMES

PARKWAY

P-7032

The Tymes

So Much In Love

Parkway (ABKCO), 1963

Design: Unknown

© ABKCO Records



The Marathons

Peanut Butter

Arvee, 1961

Design: Unknown



The Impressions

Keep On Pushing

ABC-Paramount, 1964

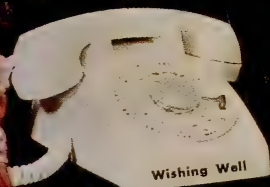
Photo: Don Bronstein

CALL ON ME

DLP 77



Bobby Bland



THAT'S THE WAY LOVE IS

Bobby Bland

Call On Me/That's The Way Love Is
Duke, 1963

Design: Mitchell & Garner

MARY WELLS



Mary Wells
The One Who Really Loves You
Motown, 1962

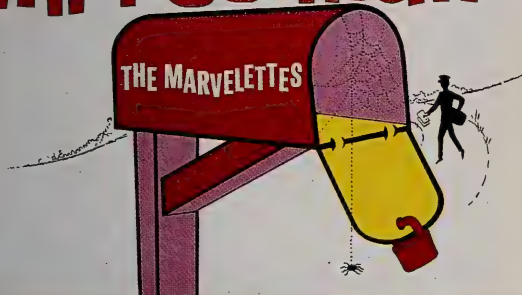
Design: Barni Wright

Berry Gordy's Motown Records put generic cartoons on these early record covers to appeal to a teenage America.

Berry Gordy's Motown Records gestaltete diese frühen Plattencover mit Cartoons, um bei den amerikanischen Teenagern anzukommen.

La Motown Records de Berry Gordy mit des personnages de dessins animés sur les pochettes de ses premiers albums afin de séduire une Amérique adolescente.

THE MARVELETTES PLEASE Mr. Postman



The Marvelettes
Please Mr. Postman
Tamla, 1961
Design: Barni

MARY WELLS

Dear John,
I'm sorry but
we just aren't
meant for each
other. So all I
can possibly say is
I cannot go on this
way so maybe we

Bye Bye Baby

I don't want to take a chance



Mary Wells
*Bye Bye Baby/
I Don't Want To Take A Chance*
Motown, 1961
Design: Barni



**MARTHA
AND THE
VANDELLAS**

**HEAT
WAVE**

MY BOY FRIENDS BACK
IF I HAD A HAMMER
WAIT TILL MY BOBBY
GETS HOME
THEN HE KISSED ME
MORE

HEY THERE LONELY BOY
DANKE SCHOEN
MOCKING-BIRD
HELLO STRANGER
JUST ONE LOOK

Gordy



© MOTOWN RECORDS CORP. 1963

Martha And The Vandellas

Heat Wave

Gordy, 1963

Design: Bernie Yeszin



The Miracles

Hi... We're The Miracles

Tamla, 1961

Design: Wakefield & Mitchell

Photo: Pictorial Studios, Inc.



The Miracles

Cookin' With The Miracles

Tamla, 1962

Design: Bill Mitchell



Mary Wells
Two Lovers And Other Great Hits
 Motown, 1963
 Design: Barni Wright



Mary Wells
My Guy
 Tamla/Motown, 1964
 Photo: David Redfern

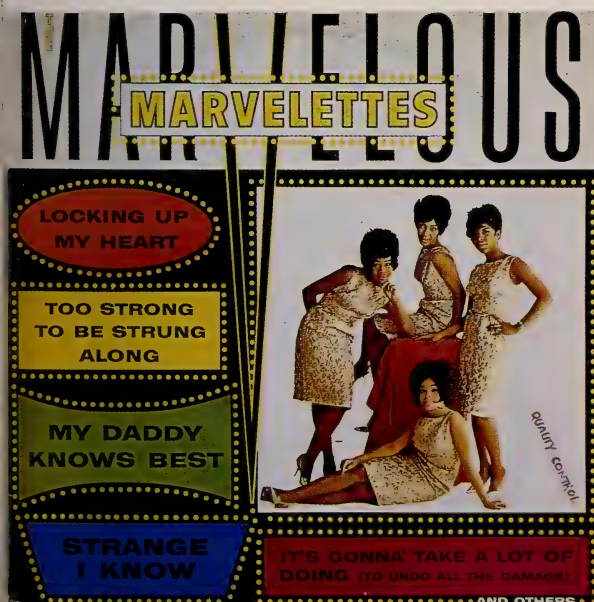


The Marvelettes

Playboy

Tamla, 1962

Design: Louyce Wakefield &
Barni Wright



The Marvelettes

The Marvelous Marvelettes

Tamla, 1963

Design: Barni Wright



Ike & Tina Turner
*Ike & Tina Turner's Kings Of
 Rhythm Dance*
 Sue, 1962

Design: Unknown



Ike & Tina Turner
Dynamite!
 Sue, 1963

Design: Unknown

Sue

LP 1037

INEZ & CHARLIE FOXX

MY MOMMA TOLD ME—I FANCY
YOU—HURT BY LOVE—DON'T DO
IT NO MORE—LA DE'DA I LOVE
YOU—ASK ME—IF I NEED ANY-
ONE—MULBERRY BUSH—
I WANNA SEE MY BABY—
DOWN BY THE SEASHORE—JAY-
BIRD—MOCKINGBIRD



Inez & Charlie Foxx

Inez & Charlie Foxx

Sue, 1966

Design: Frank Lerner

Photo: Richard Litwin

Gordy 901

"THE CONTOURS"

DO YOU LOVE ME

(NOW THAT I CAN DANCE)



SHAKE SHERRIE

YOU BETTER GET IN LINE
IT MUST BE LOVE

WHOLE LOTTA WOMAN
CLAUDIA

The Contours

*Do You Love Me (Now That I Can
Dance)*

Gordy, 1962

Design: Barni Wright

TEACH ME TIGER!

IR
IMPERIAL HIGH FIDELITY

APRIL STEVENS



April Stevens
Teach Me Tiger!
Imperial, 1960

Design: Unknown

Brother and sister, Nino & April had been trying as solo artists for years before they hit big as a duo.

Die Geschwister Nino & April hatten sich erst jahrelang als Solokünstler versucht, bevor sie als Duo den großen Durchbruch schafften.

Frère et sœur dans la vie, Nino & April avaient essayé pendant des années de s'imposer en solo avant d'obtenir ensemble leur premier grand hit.

DEEP PURPLE NINO TEMPO & APRIL STEVENS



Nino Tempo & April Stevens

Deep Purple

Atco, 1963

Design: Loring Eutemey

Photo: John Engstead

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

Nino Tempo's ROCK 'N ROLL BEACH PARTY

ERP 3023
Liberty
SPECTRA-SOUND SOUND
THE ULTIMATE IN MUSIC



Nino Tempo

*Nino Tempo's Rock 'N Roll Beach
Party*

Liberty, 1958

Photo: Gene Lester



Little Stevie Wonder
Tribute To Uncle Ray
 Tamla, 1963
 Design: Barni Wright



Marvin Gaye
I Heard It Through The Grapevine
 Tamla, 1968
 Design: Unknown

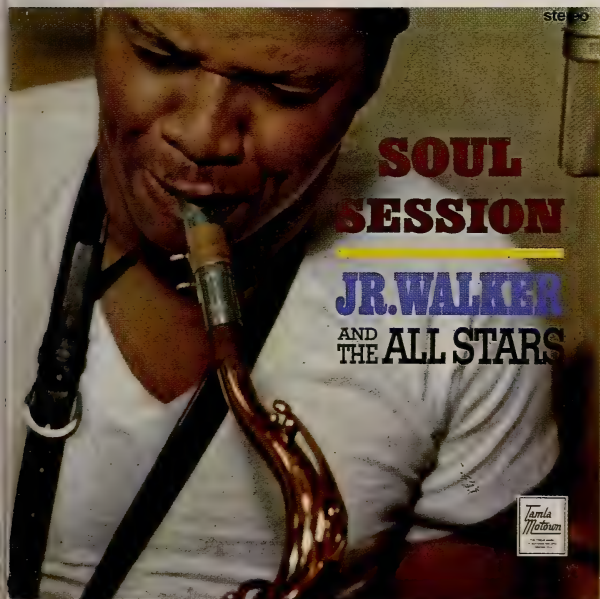
STEREO

The TEMPTATIONS WISH IT WOULD RAIN



The Temptations
Wish It Would Rain
Gordy, 1968

Photo: Motown GA-DF



Jr. Walker And The All Stars
Soul Session
Soul, 1966

Design: Horace Junior

DUNHILL

THE MAMA'S AND THE PAPA'S



IF YOU CAN BELIEVE YOUR EYES AND EARS

The Mama's And The Papa's

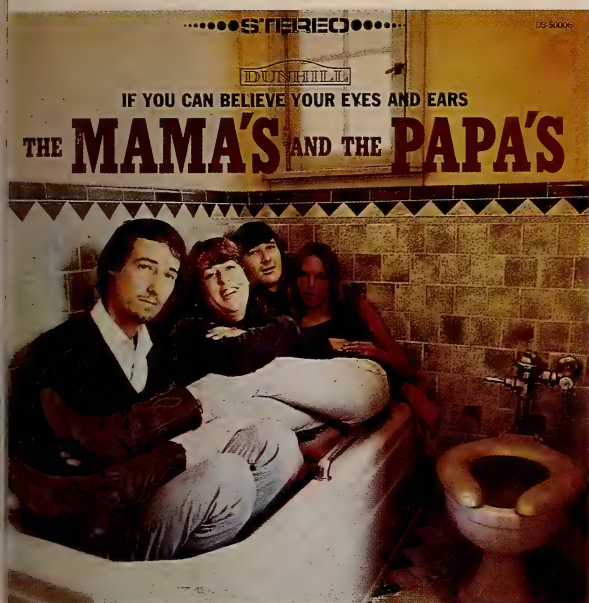
If You Can Believe Your Eyes And Ears
Dunhill, 1966

Photo: Guy Webster

This is one of the only rock albums that had three covers. The original and the second cover were considered too dirty. So the third cover was created blocking out the whole bathroom motif.

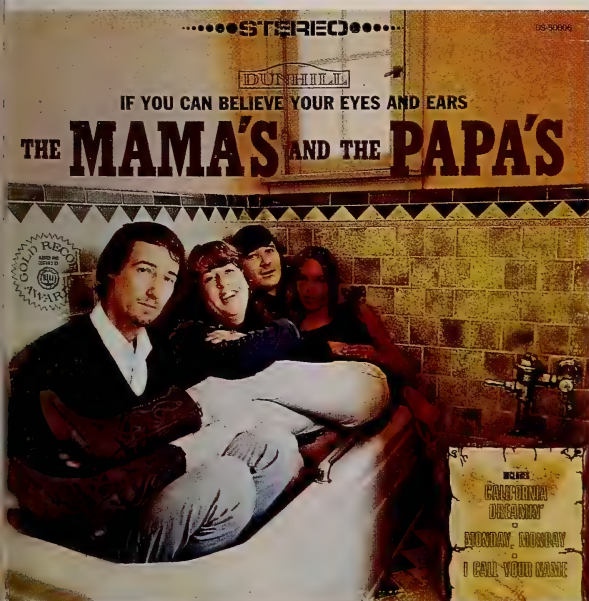
Eines der wenigen Rockalben, das drei Cover hatte. Das Original und das zweite Cover wurden als zu unanständig empfunden. So schuf man das dritte Cover, auf dem das Badezimmermotiv verschwand.

Ceci est l'un des seuls albums de rock à avoir eu trois pochettes. La pochette originale et la seconde furent jugées trop dégoûtantes. Sur la troisième pochette, le motif de la salle de bains avait disparu.



The Mama's And The Papa's
If You Can Believe Your Eyes And Ears
 Dunhill, 1966

Photo: Guy Webster



The Mama's And The Papa's
If You Can Believe Your Eyes And Ears
 Dunhill, 1966

Photo: Guy Webster

NANCY SINATRA



reprise 

6239



SUGAR

Nancy Sinatra

Sugar

Reprise, 1967

Design: Ron Joy



Paul & Paula

WE GO TOGETHER

AVERAGE BOY AND AVERAGE GIRL

WE TWO FOREVER SHALL BE ONE

FLIPPED OVER YOU

OH WHAT A LOVE

LOVE COMES ONCE

STEPPING STONE

SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW

THE BEGINNING OF LOVE

PLEDGING MY LOVE

WE GO TOGETHER

YOU SEND ME

SO FINE



DESIGNED BY WM. A. SMITH

Printed in U.S.A.

PHILIPS



hi-fi
PHM 200-089 *Monaural*

Paul & Paula
We Go Together
Philips, 1963

Design: Wm. A. Smith



Crosby, Stills & Nash

Crosby, Stills & Nash

Atlantic, 1969

Design: Unknown

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



**THE
WONDROUS
WORLD
OF
SONNY
& CHER**

STEREO



ATCO SD 33-183

Sonny & Cher

The Wondrous World Of Sonny & Cher

Atco, 1966

Design: Haig Adishian

Photo: Jerry Schatzberg

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



The Turtles

It Ain't Me Babe

White Whale, 1965

Design: Peter Whorf Graphics

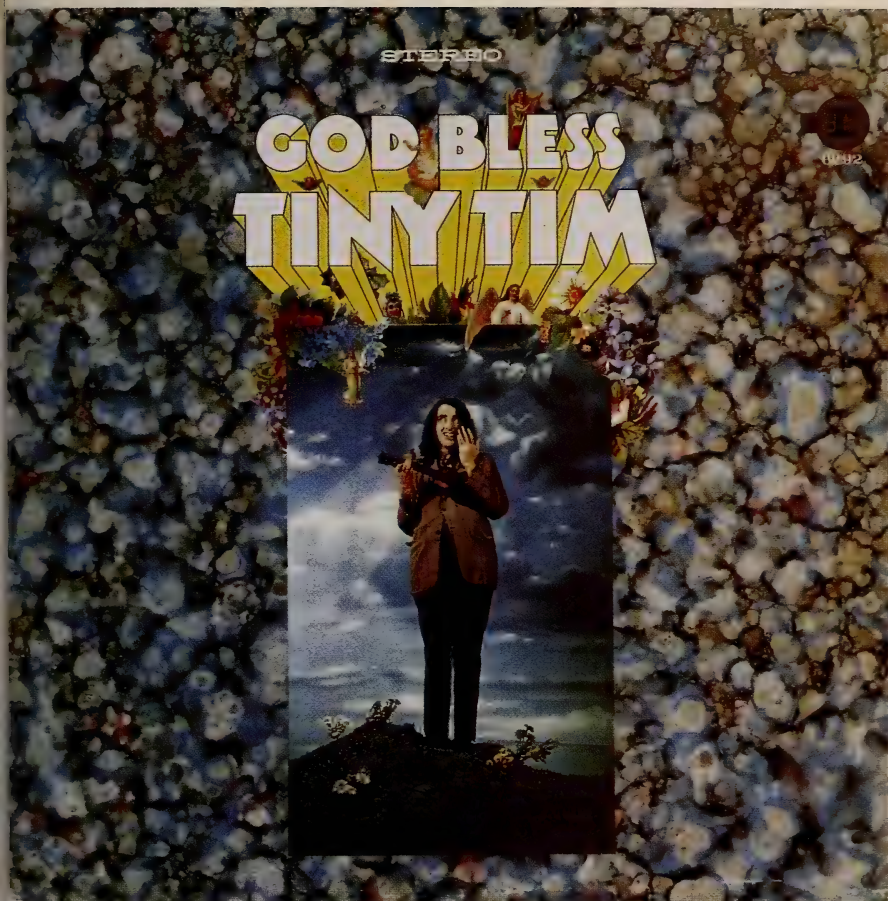


The Byrds

Turn! Turn! Turn!

Columbia, 1966

Photo: Guy Webster



Tiny Tim

God Bless Tiny Tim

Reprise, 1968

Art Direction: Ed Thrasher



Question Mark And The Mysterians

96 Tears

Cameo (ABKCO), 1966

Art Direction: Douglas Fiske

© ABKCO Records



Count Five

Psychotic Reaction

Double Shot, 1966

Design: Bernard Yeszin Graphics

STEREO

SLP 2033

The Barbarians

The Barbarians

Laurie, 1960s

Design: Miller, Bodden & Rich,
Philadelphia



stereo

Why Pick On Me **The Standells**
Sometimes Good Guys Don't Wear White

Mainline

Parent Is Black

Black Hearted Woman

Mr. Nobody

and others



The Standells

Why Pick On Me/Sometimes Good

Guys Don't Wear White

Tower, 1966

Photo: Howard Risk

BETHLEHEM 10002 • STEREO

Wayne Cochran and his C.C. RIDERS

HIGH AND RIDIN'



Wayne Cochran And His C.C. Riders

High And Ridin'

Bethlehem, 1970s

Design: Dan Ruest Studio

Photo: John Paradisi



Crow Music
Crow Music
Amaret, 1960s
Design: Unknown



Steppenwolf

Monster

Dunhill, 1969

Design: Unknown



RCA
LSP 4100

VICTOR
STEREO



The Youngbloods

Elephant Mountain

RCA Victor, 1969

Photo: Charles L. Heald

TAKE ME TO THE MOUNTAINS SHIVA'S HEADBAND



Shiva's Headband

Take Me To The Mountains

Capitol, 1970

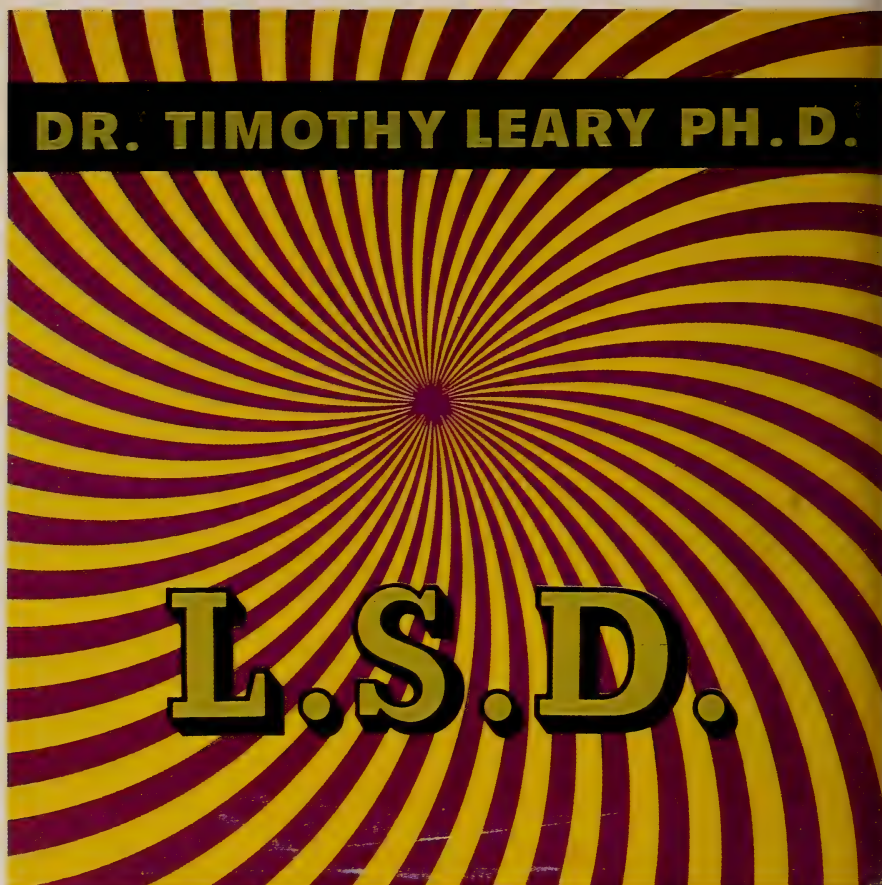
Cover Art: Jim Franklin



Beaver & Krause
Gandharva
 Warner Bros., 1971
 Design: Satty/D. Singer



Quicksilver Messenger Service
Happy Trails
 Capitol, 1969
 Design: George Hunter For
 Globe Paintings
 Lettering: Ken Hollister



Dr. Timothy Leary PH.D.

L.S.D.

Pixie, 1966

Design: Unknown

As part of the acid rock movement, even Timothy Leary cranked out a couple of albums. This is the better cover of the two.

Als Teil der Acid-Rock-Bewegung brachte sogar Timothy Leary zwei Alben heraus. Hier das bessere Cover.

Figure clé du mouvement acid rock, Timothy Leary sortit lui-même deux albums. Ceci est la meilleure pochette des deux.



The Thirteenth Floor Elevators

The Psychedelic Sounds Of 13th Floor Elevators
International Artists, 1967

Design: John Cleveland, Austin (Texas)
International Artists Courtesy Of Charly Records



It's A Beautiful Day

It's A Beautiful Day

Columbia, 1969

Photo: Globe Propaganda



Buffalo Springfield

Buffalo Springfield Again

Atco, 1967

Design: Loring Eutemey

Illustration: Eve Babitz

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Grateful Dead
Grateful Dead
 Warner Bros., 1967
 Collage: Kelly
 Photo: Herb Greene



The Strawberry Alarm Clock
Incense And Peppermints
 Uni, 1967
 Photo: Ed Caraeff

STEREO SD33-224



Vanilla Fudge

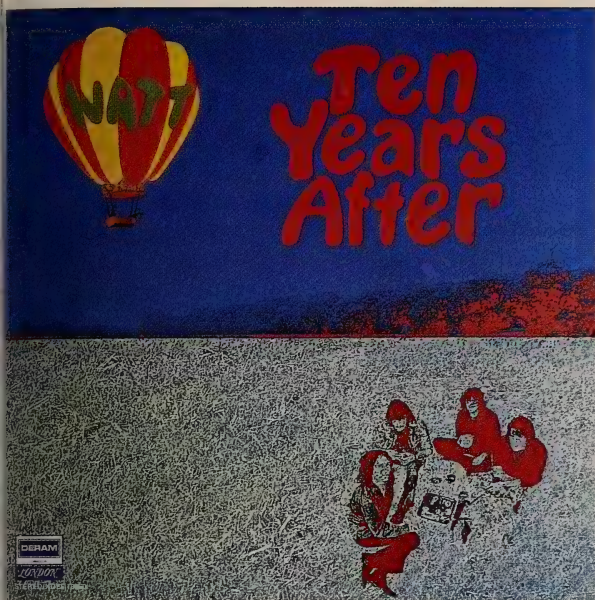
Vanilla Fudge

Atco, 1967

Design: Haig Adishian

Photo: Bruce Lurance

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Ten Years After

Watt

Deram, 1960s/70s

Design: John Fowlie

Color Processing: Graham Nash



The Steve Miller Band

Children Of The Future

Capitol, 1968

Design: Victor Moscoso

Photo: Elaine Mayes



Mad River
Mad River
 Capitol, 1968
 Photo: George Jerman



The Steve Miller Band
Sailor
 Capitol, 1968
 Photo: Thomas Weir

Ssssh. Ten Years After



Ten Years After

Sssh.

Deram, 1969

Photo: John Fowlie/Graham Nash



ENTROPY / BLACK SHEEP OF THE FAMILY / POST WAR SATURDAY ECHO / GOOD LORD KNOWS
UP ON THE GROUND / GEMINI / MAKE UP YOUR MIND / LAUGHIN' TACKLE

Quatermass

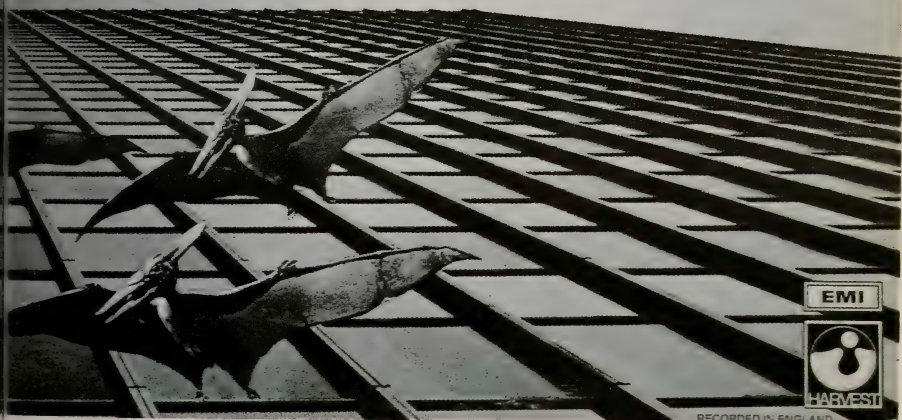
Quatermass

Harvest, 1960s

Design: Hipgnosis

SKAO-314

WATERMASS



EMI



RECORDED IN ENGLAND



The Moody Blues
In Search Of The Lost Chord
 Deram, 1968
 Design: Philip Travers



Neil Young
Neil Young
 Reprise, 1968
 Art Direction: Neil Young
 Portrait: Roland Diehl



Moby Grape

Wow

Columbia, 1968

Design: Bob Cato

STEREO
CS 5770

STEREO
360 SOUND



It's No Use
The Ball of Ribbons
It's Just A Whole Lot Better
You Won't Have To Cry
Sourish Maroon Incarnated
We'll Meet Again

Mr. Tambourine Man THE BYRDS

Shirley & Graham
Nash
Pete Dinklage
David Jones
Chris Hillman



The Byrds
Mr. Tambourine Man
Columbia, 1965
Photo: Barry Feinstein



The Jimi Hendrix Experience

Are You Experienced

Track, 1967

Design: Unknown



The Jimi Hendrix Experience

Are You Experienced

Reprise, 1967

Art Direction: Ed Thrasher

Photo: Karl Ferris



Cream

Disraeli Gears

Atco, 1967

Artwork: Martin Sharp

Photos: Bob Whitaker

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



**The West Coast Pop Art
Experimental Band**

The West Coast Pop Art Experimental

Band Part One

Reprise, 1967

Design: Charles E. White, III

Photo: Carl Frith



The Incredible String Band

The 5000 Spirits

Elektra, 1967

Design: Simon & Marijke

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Derek & The Dominos

Layla

Atco, 1970

Painting: Frandsen De Schonberg

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

STEREO SD 33-223



Bee Gees

Bee Gees' 1st

Atco, 1967

Design: Klaus Voorman

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

STEREO

Iron Butterfly

In-A-Gadda-Da-Vida



Iron Butterfly

In-A-Gadda-Da-Vida

Atco, 1968

Design: Loring Eutemey

Photo: Stephen Paley

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

BEATLE MANIA!

IN THE U.S.A.

I WANT TO HOLD YOUR HAND
SHE LOVES YOU
I SAW HER STANDING THERE
PLEASE, PLEASE ME
AND OTHERS



**THE
LIVERPOOLS**

wyncote

W 9001

The Liverpools
Beatle Mania! In The U.S.A.
Wyncote, 1960s

Design: Unknown

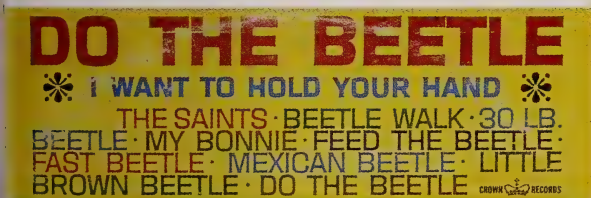
The Beatles bonanza was so big that these budget labels thought they could confuse the public into buying these rip-off albums. Note how they each implied that they might be the Fab Four.

Das Geschäft mit den Beatles war derart lukrativ, daß Low-Budget-Label glaubten, sie könnten die Öffentlichkeit zum Kauf dieser Nepp-Alben verleiten. Jedes dieser drei Cover suggeriert, es könne sich um die „Fabulous Four“ handeln.

Le filon Beatles était si riche que même ces petites compagnies crurent qu'elles pourraient tromper le public et leur faire acheter ces albums fauchés. Notez comment chacune des pochettes suggère qu'il pourrait s'agir des «Fab Four».



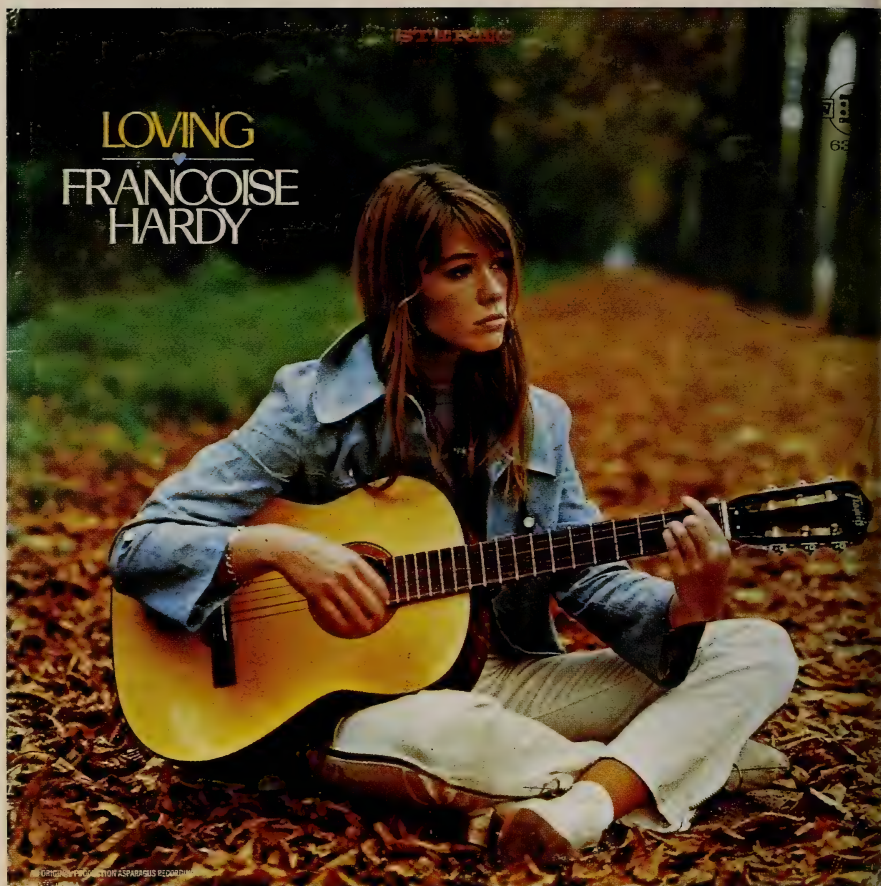
The Manchesters
Beatlerama
 Diplomat, 1960s
 Design: Unknown



B. Brock And The Sultans
Do The Beetle
 Crown, 1964

Design: F.B. Smith/W. Paul Bailey
 Advertising, Culver City (California)





Françoise Hardy

Loving

Reprise, 1960s

Art Direction: Ed Thrasher



OLYMPIA 64

JOHNNY HALLYDAY



PHILIPS

The British Invasion was so gigantic that other European countries tried to get in on the action. France seemed to have a little luck with these two artists, but Britannia ruled the airwaves.

Die britische Invasion war so erfolgreich, daß andere europäische Länder versuchten, auf den fahrenden Zug aufzuspringen. Frankreich hatte mit diesen beiden Künstlern anscheinend sogar ein wenig Glück, aber die Briten beherrschten den Äther.

L'invasion britannique fut si colossale que d'autres pays européens tentèrent de prendre part à l'action. La France parut avoir une petite chance avec ces deux artistes, mais l'Angleterre régnait sur les ondes.

Johnny Hallyday

Olympia 64

Philips, 1960s

Photo: Wiezniak/J.P. Le Loir Fornier et Studio Boissiere



Tom Jones
It's Not Unusual (live cover)
 Parrot, 1965
 Design: Unknown



Petula Clark
These Are My Songs
 Vogue, 1967
 Art Direction: Ed Thrasher



Cliff Richard And The Shadows

Cliff Sings

ABC-Paramount, 1960

Design: Unknown



Tom Jones

It's Not Unusual (red shirt cover)

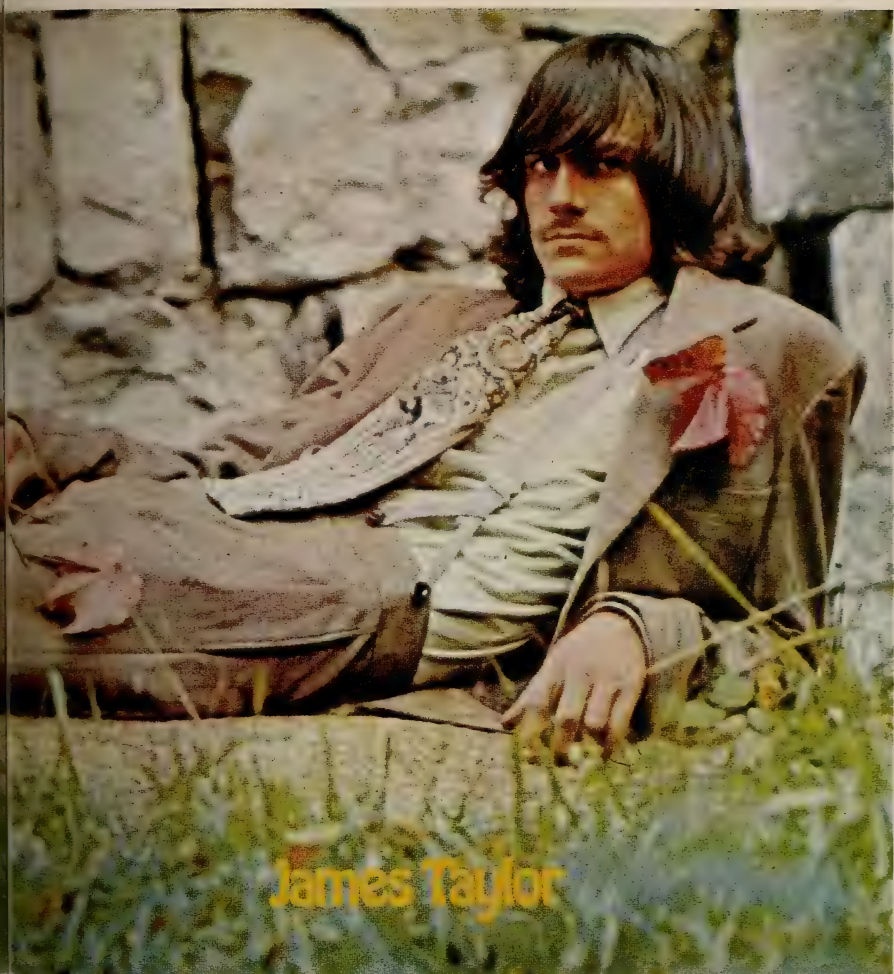
Parrot, 1965

Design: Unknown



James Taylor
James Taylor
Apple, 1969

Photo: Richard Imrie/J.B.A.
© Apple Corps Ltd.





Sir Douglas Quintet

The Best Of Sir Douglas Quintet
Tribe, 1966

Design: Harry Farnlett
Photo: Moshe Brakha

This Texas band actually shot their cover portrait in silhouette and gave themselves a British sounding name just to compete with the foreign influx that was dominating the airwaves.

Diese texanische Band ließ sich für das Coverporträt als Silhouette ablichten und gab sich einen britisch klingenden Namen, um mit der Konkurrenz ausländischer Gruppen mithalten zu können.

Ce groupe du Texas réalisa son image de pochette en silhouettes et se donna un nom aux consonances anglaises afin de rivaliser avec la vague d'étrangers portée par le vent soufflant d'Angleterre.

stereo

THE SPENCER DAVIS GROUP • GIMME SOME LOVIN' • UN-TEE ARTISTS • JAS 6178

UNITED
ARTISTS

The Spencer Davis Group

Gimme Some Lovin'

United Artists, 1967

Design: Unknown

The SPENCER DAVIS GROUP

GIMME SOME LOVIN'

GIMME SOME LOVIN' • KEEP ON RUNNING • HAMMER SONG • NOBODY KNOWS YOU WHEN YOU'RE DOWN AND OUT • WHEN I COME HOME
IT HITS ME SO • SITTING AND THINKING • SOMEBODY HELP ME • MIDNIGHT SPECIAL • HERE RIGHT NOW • GOODBYE STEVIE • TRAMPOLINE



ENGLAND'S NEWEST SINGING SENSATIONS

THE HULLABALLOOS

The Hullaballoos

The Hullaballoos On Hullabaloo

Roulette, 1965

Design: Unknown





The Pretty Things
The Pretty Things
 Fontana, 1965
 Design: Unknown



The Troggs
Wild Thing
 Fontana, 1966
 Design: Unknown

I WANT CANDY THE STRANGELOVES



MONO BANG 211



These three New York producers and writers tried to pass themselves off as Australians to cash in on the foreign invasion.

Diese drei New Yorker Produzenten und Autoren gaben sich als Australier aus, um aus der ausländischen Invasion Profit zu schlagen.

Ces trois auteurs et producteurs new-yorkais tentèrent de se faire passer pour australiens afin de profiter de l'invasion étrangère.

The Strangeloves

I Want Candy

Bang, 1965

Design: Haig Adishian

Photo: Nick Samardge



The Yardbirds
Five Live
 Columbia/EMI, 1964
 Photo: Richard Rosser



The Animals
The Animals
 EMI/Regal, 1960s
 Photo: Fleetway Publications

STEREO

KiNKs

YOU REALLY GOT ME

reprise 



The Kinks

You Really Got Me

Reprise, 1965

Design: Unknown

THE animals

Includes their hit single "House Of The Rising Sun"



The Animals

The Animals

MGM, 1964

Design: Unknown

DECCA



Them

Angry Young Them

Decca, 1965

Design: Unknown



Them

Them Featuring Here Comes The Night

Parrot, 1965

Design: Unknown



Them

Them Again

Decca, 1966

Design: Unknown



Manfred Mann
*The Manfred Mann Album Featuring
 Do Wah Diddy Diddy*
 Ascot, 1964
 Design: Unknown



SESSION WITH THE DAVE CLARK FIVE

mono



Photo: Bruce Fleming

SESSION
WITH

THE DAVE CLARK FIVE

The Dave Clark Five
Sessions With The Dave Clark Five
Columbia, 1960s

Photo: Bruce Fleming



GERRY AND THE PACEMAKERS - HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?

mono

GERRY AND THE PACEMAKERS

MAKERS



HOW
DO YOU LIKE IT?

Gerry And The Pacemakers
How Do You Like It?
Columbia, 1963

Photo: Edgar Brind



The Who

My Generation

Virgin, 1965

Design: Unknown


THE WHO SELL OUT
DECCA

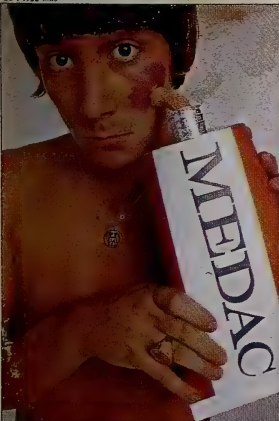
THE WHO SELL OUT

Replacing the stale smell of excess with the sweet smell of success, Peter Townshend, who, like nine out of ten stars, needs it. Face the music with "Odorono," the all-day deodorant that turns perspiration into inspiration.

This way to a cowboy's breakfast, Daltry rides again. Thinks: "Thanks to Heinz Baked Beans everyday is a super day." Those who know how many beans make five get Heinz beans inside and outside at every opportunity. Get saucy.

The Who
The Who Sell Out
 Decca, 1967

Design: David King/Roger Law
 Photos: David Montgomery

 DL 495D stereo
 DL 7495D stereo

THE WHO SELL OUT

THE WHO SELL OUT

There used to be a dark side to Keith Moon. Not now. Not any more. If acne is preventing you from reaching your acme, use Medac, the spot remover that makes your pits flit. Put Medac on the spot now.

John Entwistle was a nine and a half stone weakling until Charles Atlas made a man of him at nine and three-quarter stone. Now those huggy bear biceps bring those beach beauties running. Put muscles among the mussels. Tense yourself skinny.

"Decca", "Gold Label Series", "New World of Sound" and "Hologram Design" are registered trademarks.
 DECCA RECORDS, A Division of MCA INC., New York, N. Y., USA

 Printed in U.S.A.
 1967 902

(Back cover)
The Who Sell Out



Jethro Tull

This Was

Reprise, 1969

Design: Unknown



The Rolling Stones

*The Rolling Stones – England's
Newest Hit Makers*
ABKCO Records, 1964

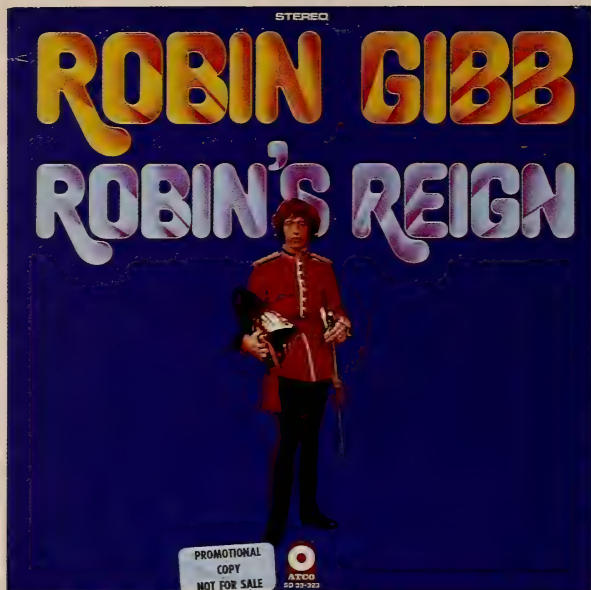
Photo: Nicholas Wright
© ABKCO Records



The Rolling Stones

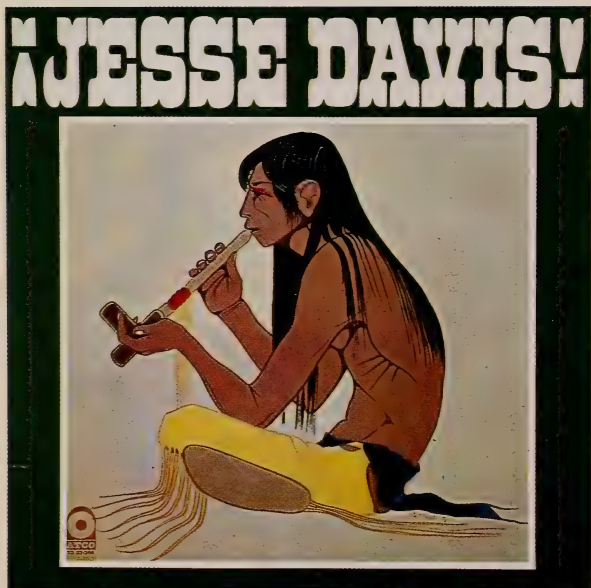
Their Satanic Majesties Request
ABKCO Records (London), 1967

Design: Michael Cooper
© ABKCO Records



Robin Gibb
Robin's Reign
 Atco, 1970

Design: Hamish Grimes
 Photo: Ray Washbourne
 Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Jesse Davis
Jesse Davis
 Atlantic, 1970

Design: Jesse Edwin Davis,
 For Washita Prods.
 Painting: Jesse Edwin Davis
 Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

STEREO

BEE GEES ODESSA



Although probably not captured by this photo, the cover and back of this album are red felt. Later editions were just red paper.

Obwohl auf dem Foto wahrscheinlich nicht zu erkennen, sind das Cover und die Rückseite dieses Albums aus rotem Filz. Spätere Ausgaben waren lediglich aus rotem Papier.

Bien qu'on ne s'en rende probablement pas compte sur cette photo, le recto et le verso de cette pochette sont en velours rouge. Les éditions suivantes furent réalisées en papier rouge.

Bee Gees

Odessa

Atco, 1969

Design: Unknown

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Bob Dylan
Planet Waves
 Columbia, 1974
 Painting: Bob Dylan

CAPTAIN BEEFHEART AND THE MAGIC BAND

SHINY BEAST

(BAT CHAIN PULLER)



Captain Beefheart And His Magic Band

Shiny Beast (Bat Chain Puller)
 Warner Bros., 1978

Design: Brad Kanawar
 Art Direction: John Cabalka

Promotional Copy
NOT FOR SALE

JONI MITCHELL



MINGUS

Joni Mitchell

Mingus

Asylum, 1979

Art Direction: Glen Christensen

Painting: Joni Mitchell

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group

THE WHO BY NUMBERS

MCA-2161



The Who

The Who By Numbers

MCA, 1975

Drawing: John Entwistle



Mike Bloomfield & Al Kooper
*The Live Adventures Of Mike
 Bloomfield & Al Kooper*
 Columbia, 1969

Design: Virginia Team
 Painting: Norman Rockwell



Joni Mitchell
Clouds
 Reprise, 1969

Art Direction: Ed Thrasher
 Painting: Joni Mitchell



Bob Dylan

Self Portrait

Columbia, 1970

Design: Ron Coro

Painting: Bob Dylan



John Lennon
Walls And Bridges
 Apple, 1974

Design: Roy Kohara
 Drawings: John Lennon
 Photo: Bob Gruen



The Band
Music From Big Pink
 Capitol, 1968

Design: Milton Glaser
 Painting: Bob Dylan

Crosby, Stills, Nash And Young

So Far

Atlantic, 1974

Art Direction: Gary Burden

For R. Twerk

Cover Art: Joni Mitchell

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Joni Mitchell

Ladies Of The Canyon

Reprise, 1970

Design: Joni Mitchell



CAT STEVENS



Cat Stevens

Teaser And The Firecat

A&M, 1971

Illustration: Cat Stevens



Tea for the Tillerman CAT STEVENS

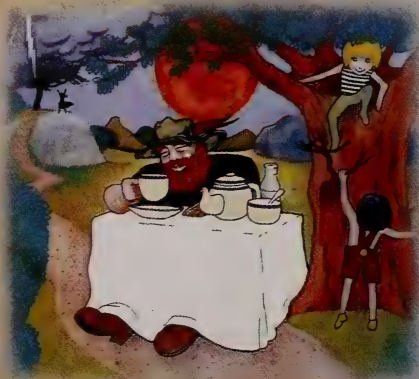


Cat Stevens

Tea For The Tillerman

A&M, 1971

Illustration: Cat Stevens



CAT STEVENS
Mona Bone Jakon

STEREO
AM
SP4260



Cat Stevens

Mona Bone Jakon

A&M, 1971

Illustration: Cat Stevens



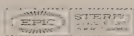
Andy Warhol

The Velvet Underground

The Velvet Underground And Nico

Verve, 1967

Painting: "Banana" by Andy Warhol



Beck-Ola



The Jeff Beck Group

Beck-Ola

Epic, 1967

Painting: "La Chambre D'Écoute"
by René Magritte



Ray Charles
The Genius Hits The Road
 ABC-Paramount, 1960
 Design: Viceroy/Everett



Ray Charles
*Country And Western Meets Rhythm
 And Blues*
 ABC-Paramount, 1965
 Design: Robert Flynn/Viceroy
 Photo: Howard Morehead

PERCY SLEDGE WARM & TENDER SOUL



Percy Sledge

Warm & Tender Soul

Atlantic, 1966

Design: Haig Adishian

Photo: Hermann Bachmann

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

STEREO

THE SOUND OF WILSON PICKETT

I FOUND A LOVE—PART 1
I FOUND A LOVE—PART 2
I'M SORRY ABOUT THAT
MAMA MAMA
SOMETHING WITHIN ME
YOU CAN'T STAND ALONE
SOUL DANCE NUMBER THREE
I NEED A LOT OF LOVING EVERY DAY
LOVE IS A BEAUTIFUL THING
I FOUND THE ONE
FOKKY BROADWAY



Wilson Pickett

The Sound Of Wilson Pickett

Atlantic, 1967

Design: Haig Adishian

Photo: Nick Samardge

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Design: Unknown



Artwork: Bob Zoell

NEW PROCESS
REGISTERED
COPYRIGHT

tighten up

archie bell & the drells



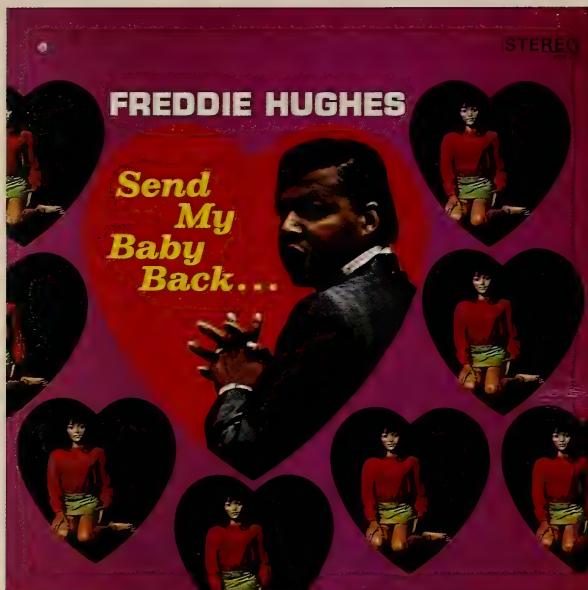
Archie Bell & The Drells

Tighten Up

Atlantic, 1968

Design: Loring Eutemey

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Freddie Hughes
Send My Baby Back
 Scepter, 1968
 Design: Burt Goldblatt



Eddie Floyd
Knock On Wood
 Stax, 1967
 Design: Ronnie Stoots

Otis Redding

The Otis Redding Dictionary Of Soul
Volt, 1966

Design: Ronnie Stoots



Sam & Dave

Hold On, I'm Comin'
Stax, 1966

Design: Ronnie Stoots



STAX 708



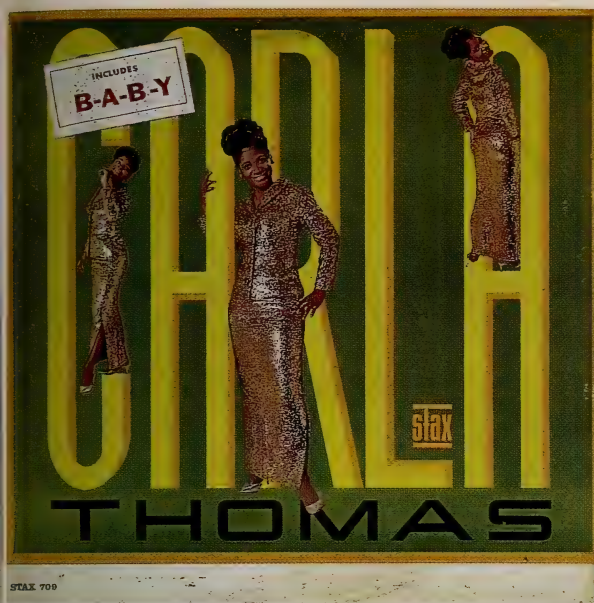
Barbara Lynn
You'll Lose A Good Thing
 Jamie, 1962

Design: Unknown



Claudine Clark
Party Lights
 Chancellor, 1962

Design: Chic Laganella
 Photo: Michael Denning,
 Philadelphia



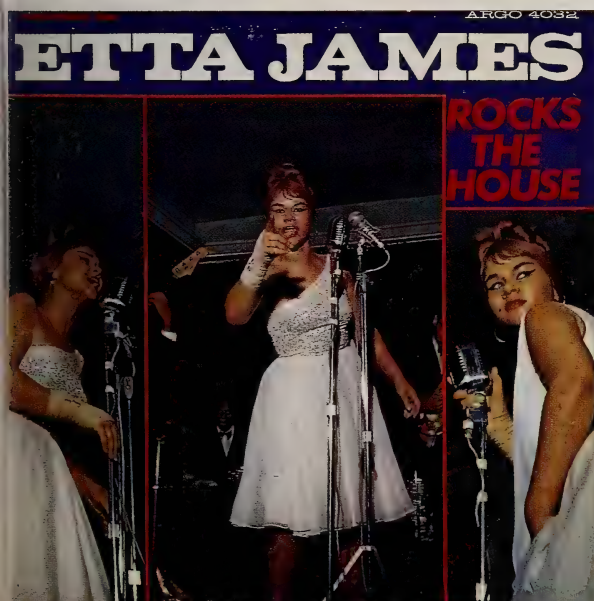
Carla Thomas

Carla

Stax, 1966

Design: Ronnie Stoots

Photos: Bill Kingsley



Etta James

Etta James Rocks The House

Argo, 1964

Design: Don Bronstein

Photo: J. B. Lecroy

STEREO

ARETHA FRANKLIN: SOUL '69



Aretha Franklin
Aretha Franklin: Soul '69
Atlantic, 1969

Design: Loring Euterney
Photo: Jean-Pierre Leloir
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



BRENDA HOLLOWAY

every little bit hurts

I'VE BEEN GOOD TO YOU DEPEND ON ME
LAND OF A THOUSAND BOYS SUDDENLY
TOO PROUD TO CRY A FAVOR FOR A GIRL
EMBRACEABLE YOU UNCHAINED MELODY
EVERY LITTLE BIT HURTS CAN I
WHO'S LOVING YOU SAD SONG



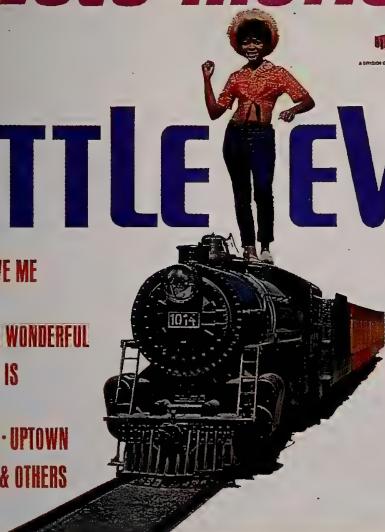
Brenda Holloway
Every Little Bit Hurts
Tamla, 1964

Design: Yeszin/Mead

LLLOCO-MOTION

LITTLE EVA

WILL YOU LOVE ME
TOMORROW
SOME KIND-A WONDERFUL
BREAKING UP IS
HARD TO DO
SHARING YOU - UPTOWN
RUN TO HER - & OTHERS



DIMENSION

A DIVISION OF METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER, INC.

Little Eva
Llloco-Motion
Dimension, 1962
Design: Unknown

BOOKER T. & THE MG's 'HIP HUG-HER'

Booker T. & The MG's
'Hip Hug-Her'
Stax, 1967

Design: Loring Euterney
Photo: George Rosenblatt
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



ARTHUR CONLEY sweet soul music



Arthur Conley
Sweet Soul Music
Atco, 1967

Design: Loring Euterney
Photo: George Rosenblatt



S 715

STEREO

JOHNNIE TAYLOR

WANTED

ONE SOUL SINGER



Johnnie Taylor
Wanted One Soul Singer
 Atlantic, 1967

Design: Ronnie Stoots
 Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

THE 'NEW' LOOK

Fontella Bass

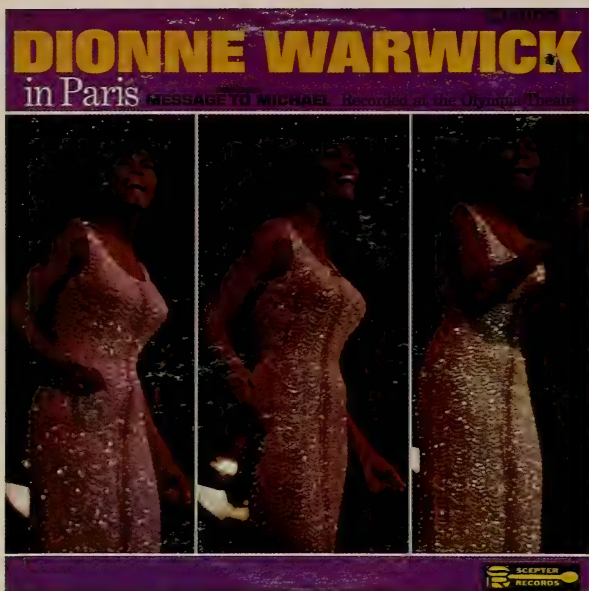


CHECKER
 LP 2897

Rescue Me
 Soul of The Man
 I Know
 Gee Whiz
 I'm A Woman
 Our Day Will Come
 Impossible
 Oh No, Not My Baby
 You've Lost That Lovin' Feelin'
 How Glad I Am
 Since I Fell For You
 Come and Get These Memories

Fontella Bass
The 'New' Look
 Checker, 1966

Design: Don Bronstein



Dionne Warwick
Dionne Warwick In Paris
 Scepter, 1966
 Design: Burt Goldblatt



Dionne Warwick
Make Way For Dionne Warwick
 Scepter, 1964
 Design: Unknown

Very Dionne



SCYPTER
RECORDS
SPS 587

Dionne Warwick

Very Dionne

Scepter, 1970

Art Direction: Dick Smith

Photo: Harry Langdon

MARGIE
JOSEPH
MAKES
A NEW
IMPRESSION



Margie Joseph

Margie Joseph Makes A New Impression

Volt, 1971

Art Direction: The Graffiteria/David Krieger

Photo: Joel Brodsky

STEREO
45
ATLANTIC
SD 1569

PROMOTIONAL
COPY
NOT FOR SALE

**ROBERTA
FLACK**
Chapter Two

Roberta Flack

Chapter Two

Atlantic, 1970

Design: Ira Friedlander

Photo: Jack Robinson

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

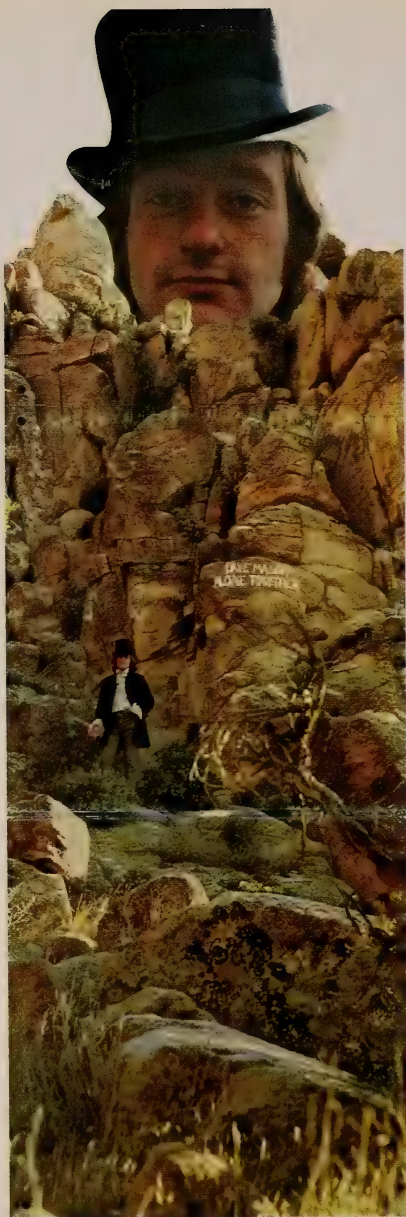
Dave Mason

Alone Together

Blue Thumb, 1970

Design: Tom Wilkes/

Barry Feinstein/Camouflage





As packaging got more fancy in the sixties, this album with its five-fold cover is probably the most elaborate of the decade.

In den sechziger Jahren wurde die Verpackung immer ausgefallener. Dieses Album, dessen Cover sich viermal ausklappen läßt, ist wohl das ausgefeilteste des Jahrzehnts.

Alors que l'emballage devenait plus original dans les années soixante, cet album avec sa pochette en cinq volets fut probablement la plus élaborée de la décennie.

Small Faces

Ogdens' Nut Gone Flake
Immediate, 1968

Design: Unknown

STEREO



Beatles

Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band
Capitol, 1967

Design: MC Productions & The Apple

Photo: Michael Cooper

© Apple Corps Ltd.

MEET THE BEATLES!

The First Album by England's Phenomenal Pop Combo

Capitol Records
HIGH FIDELITY

Beatles

Meet The Beatles

Capitol, 1964

Photo: Robert Freeman

© Apple Corps Ltd.



Beatles

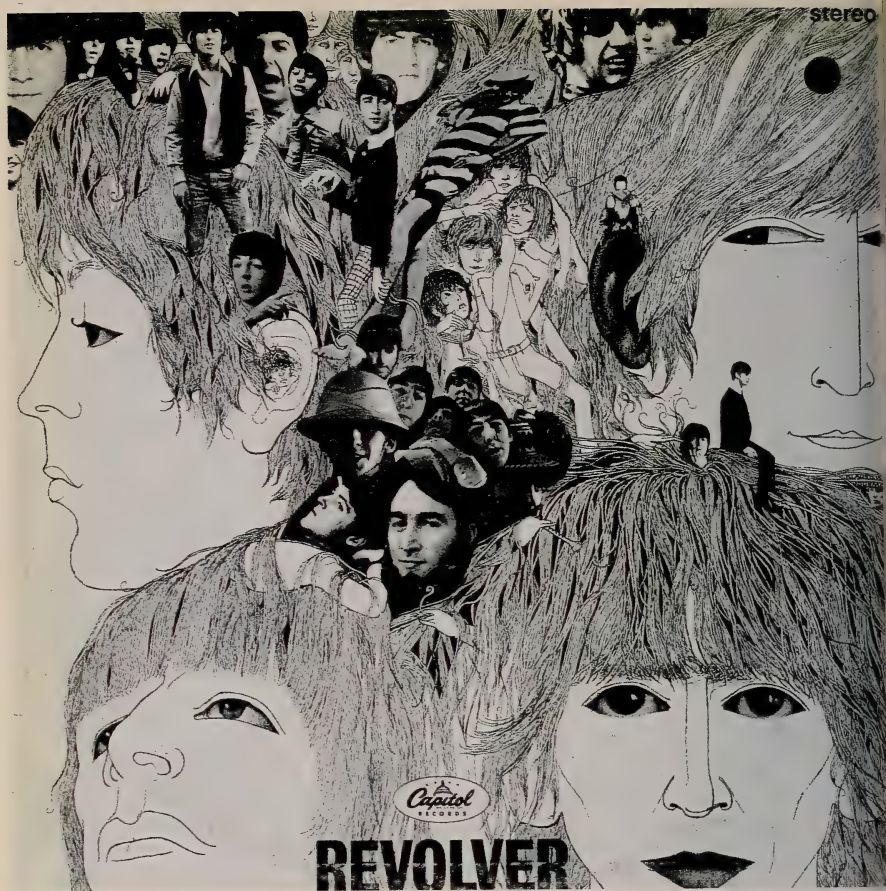
Hey Jude

Apple, 1970

Design: Unknown

© Apple Corps Ltd.





Beatles

Revolver

Capitol, 1966

Design: Klaus Voorman

© Apple Corps Ltd.



Two Virgins

John Lennon & Yoko Ono
Two Virgins: Unfinished Music – Vol. 1
Apple, 1968

Design: Unknown

This is the cover-up outer sleeve of the totally nude John & Yoko album cover. Out of respect for Yoko's wishes, we cannot show the nude covers. Needless to say, the album was banned.

Dies ist die mit braunem Papier umhüllte Ausgabe des Albums. Auf dem Originalcover, das wir auf Yokos Wunsch hin nicht zeigen, sind John & Yoko splitternackt zu sehen. Selbstredend wurde das Originalcover verboten.

Ceci est l'habillage de la pochette de l'album de John & Yoko sur laquelle ils figurent totalement nus. Selon la volonté de Yoko, nous ne pouvons montrer cette pochette. Inutile de dire que l'album fut interdit.



Red Hot Chili Peppers
The Abbey Road EP
 EMI-Manhattan, 1988

Design: Abrahams Pants
 Photo: Chris Clunn



New York City
Soulful Road
 Chelsea, 1973

Design: Big Cigar
 Photo: Ian MacMillan



Beatles

Abbey Road

Capitol/EMI, 1969

Photo: Iain MacMillan

© Apple Corps Ltd.



Blind Faith
Blind Faith
Atco, 1969

Design: Bob Seidemann
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

—Although this cover was banned and replaced by another cover, this is still the most common copy of the album.

Obwohl das Plattencover verboten und durch ein anderes ersetzt wurde, ist es immer noch die am meisten verbreitete Version des Albums.

Bien que cette pochette eût été interdite et remplacée par une autre, il s'agit pourtant de la version la plus répandue de cet album.



PETER LEWIS

JERRY MILLER



SKIP SPENCE



DON STEVENSON

BOB MOSLEY

Moby Grape

Moby Grape

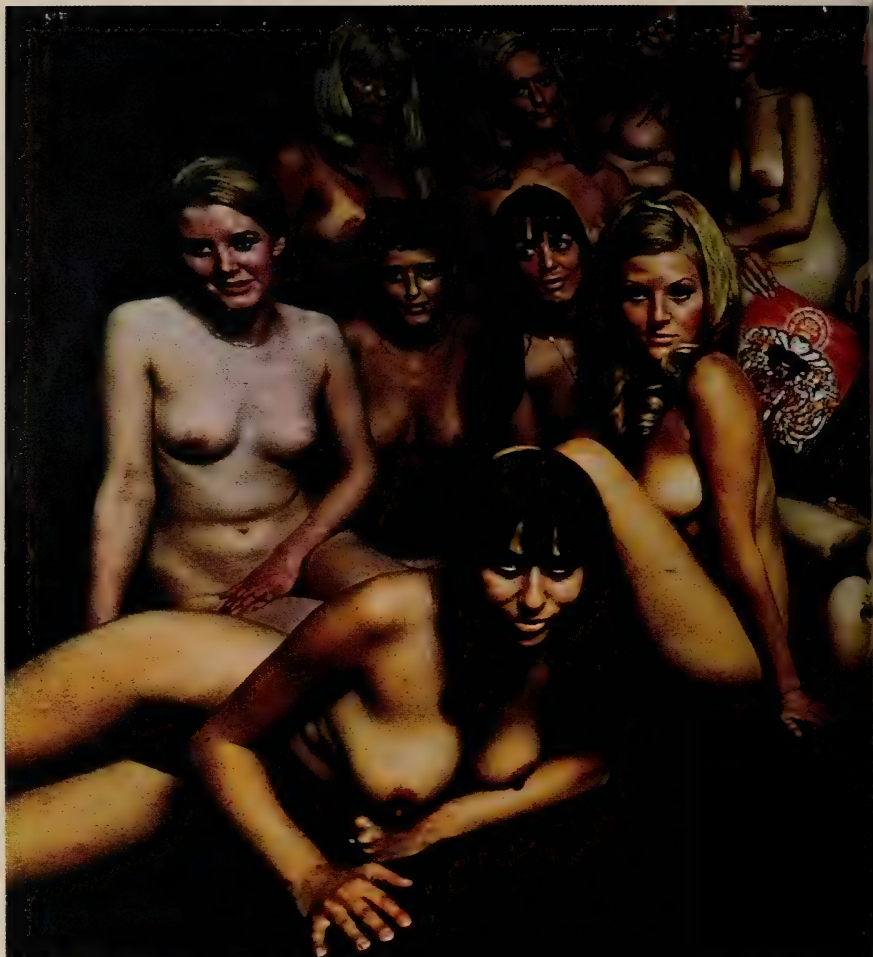
Columbia, 1967

Photo: Jim Marshall

The Grape was one of the most highly touted San Francisco bands that failed to sell. This album was banned before the offending finger over the washboard was air-brushed out.

The Grape war eine der Bands aus San Francisco, für die sehr viel Werbung gemacht wurde, ohne daß es sich finanziell auszahlte. Dieses Album war verboten, bis der anstößige Finger über dem Waschbrett wegetuschiert wurde.

The Grape, l'un des groupes les plus branchés de San Francisco, ne connut jamais de succès commercial. Cet album fut interdit jusqu'à ce que le doigt offensant sur la planche à laver eût été supprimé.



The Jimi Hendrix Experience

Electric Ladyland

Track, 1968

Design: David King

Photo: David Montgomery



THE JIMI HENDRIX EXPERIENCE ELECTRIC LADYLAND

This cover with the nude women was banned in the USA and only released in Europe.

Dieses Cover mit den nackten Frauen war in den USA verboten und erschien nur in Europa.

La pochette avec les femmes nues fut interdite aux Etats-Unis et ne sortit qu'en Europe.

1970s

After the unconditional surrender of the “we” generation of the sixties, the “me” generation of the seventies came to power. As the war babies entered their thirties, “we” started to become “them”. The sound of a generation was splintered into various musical genres that reflected narcissism rather than idealism.

The first trend of the seventies seemed to be the dismantling of successful sixties bands. In 1971, The Beatles broke up officially to pursue separate careers. That same year, Michael Jackson and Rod Stewart scored their first hits without their groups, and they joined the swelling ranks of solo singing stars such as Elton John, Billy Joel, Cat Stevens, James Taylor and Jim Croce. In addition, many female singers such as Linda Ronstadt, Carly Simon, Carole King and Olivia Newton-John became stars on their own. Not surprisingly, the subject matter for all these new superstars was simply themselves. For those wanting more diverse forms of music, Led Zeppelin and Kiss kept the hysterical heavy-metal sound alive. For pure posturing, Alice Cooper introduced shock-rock, while Marc Bolan, David Bowie and The New York Dolls invented glitter rock. In The Grateful Dead tradition, The Allman Brothers and The Marshall Tucker Band expanded the boogie-band concept with their

southern rock sound. Thanks to Miles Davis and Weather Report, there was yet another hybrid form of music called jazz-rock. The progressive rock bandwagon was represented by Yes, Roxy Music and Pink Floyd, whose album *Dark Side of the Moon* set the all-time record for sales longevity – over fifteen years on the pop charts. For pure pop, there was no group bigger or better than Sweden's Abba.

With all the excesses of success in popular music, many fans searched elsewhere for a rougher, rootsier form of music. Not knowing where to look at first, the rocking fifties was revived with the release of such films as *Grease* and *American Graffiti*. The emergence of Bob Seger and Bruce Springsteen was yet another sign of good-old rock and roll regaining popularity. Then the release of the first all-Jamaican film *The Harder They Come* introduced reggae music and made Jimmy Cliff and Bob Marley international stars.

The splintering rock scene of the seventies was united commercially with the release of the disco-dance film *Saturday Night Fever*. The accompanying album could not be manufactured fast enough to meet the demand and, with 25 million copies sold, soon became the biggest selling soundtrack album of all time. Gloria Gaynor, The Village People and Donna Summer helped disco attain a popularity with all ages not seen since "The Twist", and once again rock became predictable and acceptable.

As if in protest – the disenfranchised and disenchanteds started the punk-rock movement – refusing to dance their troubles away. From England came The Sex Pistols, The Clash and Elvis Costello, while America contributed The Ramones, Blondie and Patti Smith. Though the movement itself was short lived, punk rock did bring outrage and rebellion back into rock and roll. By the end of the seventies, this harder rock sound was being spread by such new bands as The Cars, Talking Heads and The Police.

The diversity of the seventies music scene proved that rock and roll would never be one unifying movement. Trends came and went more rapidly as the public's need for new sounds seemed continually insatiable.

Nachdem die „Wir“-Generation der sechziger Jahre bedingungslos kapituliert hatte, gelangte die „Ich“-Generation an die Macht. Die Kriegskinder waren jetzt Anfang Dreißig, und aus „wir“ wurde allmählich „sie“. Die Musik einer Generation splitterte sich in unterschiedliche Genres auf, die eher Narzismus als Idealismus widerspiegeln.

Der erste Trend in den siebziger Jahren war die Auflösung erfolgreicher Gruppen der sechziger Jahre. 1971 trennten sich die Beatles offiziell, um ihre Solokarrieren zu verfolgen. Im selben Jahr landeten Michael Jackson und Rod Stewart die ersten Hits ohne ihre Gruppen und reihten sich in die wachsende Zahl der Solistenstars wie Elton John, Billy Joel, Cat Stevens, James Taylor und Jim Croce ein. Sängerinnen wie Linda Ronstadt, Carly Simon, Carole King und Olivia Newton-John wurden Stars. Das zentrale Thema dieser neuen Superstars waren – wie nicht anders zu erwarten – ausschließlich sie selbst.

Für alle, die ein abwechslungsreicheres Musikspektrum interessierte, hielten Led Zeppelin und Kiss den wilden Heavy-Metal-Sound am Leben. Aus reiner Lust an der bühnenwirksamen Provokation führte Alice Cooper den Shock-Rock ein, während Marc Bolan, David Bowie und The New York Dolls den Glitter-Rock erfanden. In der Tradition von The Grateful Dead entwickelten die Allman Brothers und die Marshall Tucker Band das Konzept der Boogie-Band mit ihrem Rock-Sound der Südstaaten weiter. Dank Miles Davis und Weather Report gab es noch eine weitere Mischung namens Jazz Rock. Die progressive Rockwelle repräsentierten Yes, Roxy Music und Pink Floyd, die mit ihrem Album *Dark Side Of The Moon* sämtliche Dauerverkaufsrekorde brachen – über 15 Jahre in den Pop-Charts. Auf dem Gebiet der reinen Popmusik war die schwedische Gruppe Abba ohne jede ernstzunehmende Konkurrenz.

Angesichts des übermäßigen Erfolgs der Popmusik hielten viele Fans anderswo nach einer rauheren, ursprünglicheren Musikform Ausschau. Während sie noch überlegten, wohin sie sich da wenden sollten, erlebten die „Rocking Fifties“ eine Renaissance, als die Filme *Grease* und *American Graffiti* in die Kinos kamen. Ein weiteres Zeichen für die neue Popularität des guten alten Rock 'n' Roll war das Auftauchen von Bob Seger und Bruce Springsteen in der Musikszene. Der erste jamaikanische Film *The Harder They Come* machte den Reggae bekannt und Jimmy Cliff und Bob Marley zu internationalen Stars.

Der aufgesplitterten Rockszene der siebziger Jahre entsprach in kommerzieller Hinsicht der Disco-Tanzfilm *Saturday Night Fever*. Das

Soundtrack-Album konnte gar nicht schnell genug produziert werden, so groß war die Nachfrage, und mit 25 Millionen verkauften Exemplaren verzeichnete es bald einen beispiellosen Rekordumsatz. Gloria Gaynor, The Village People und Donna Summer machten den Rock erneut berechenbar und akzeptabel und trugen dazu bei, daß die Disco-Musik bei allen Generationen einen Beliebtheitsgrad erreichte, wie es ihn seit dem Twist nicht mehr gegeben hatte.

Aus Protest riefen die gesellschaftlichen Außenseiter und Desillusionierten, die sich weigerten, ihre Probleme „wegzutunzen“, die Punk-Rock-Bewegung ins Leben. Aus England kamen The Sex Pistols, The Clash und Elvis Costello, während Amerika The Ramones, Blondie und Patti Smith beisteuerten. Der Bewegung selbst war zwar kein langes Leben beschieden, doch der Punk Rock brachte schockierende und rebellische Elemente zurück in den Rock 'n' Roll. Gegen Ende der siebziger Jahre wurde dieser härtere Rock-Sound von neuen Bands wie The Cars, Talking Heads und The Police verbreitet.

Die Vielfalt der Musikszene der siebziger Jahre machte deutlich, daß der Rock 'n' Roll nie wieder eine einheitliche Bewegung sein würde. Die Trends wechselten genauso schnell, wie das scheinbar unersättliche Publikum nach immer neuen Sounds verlangte.

Après la reddition inconditionnelle de la génération «nous» des années soixante, la génération «moi» des années soixante-dix prit le pouvoir. A mesure que les enfants de la guerre abordaient la trentaine, «nous» devenait «eux». Le son d'une génération éclata en divers genres musicaux qui reflétaient le narcissisme plutôt que l'idéalisme.

La première caractéristique des années soixante-dix parut être la désintégration des grands groupes des années soixante. En 1971, les Beatles se séparèrent officiellement pour entamer des carrières séparées. La même année, Michael Jackson et Rod Stewart eurent leurs premiers tubes sans leurs groupes et rejoignirent les rangs de stars de comme Elton John, Billy Joel, Cat Stevens, James Taylor et Jim Croce. En outre, de nombreuses chanteuses comme Linda Ronstadt, Carly Simon, Carole King et Olivia Newton-John devinrent des stars. Les sujets des chansons de ces nouvelles superstars était, comme on s'en doute, elles-mêmes tout simplement.

Pour ceux qui recherchaient des formes musicales plus variées, Led Zeppelin et Kiss maintenaient vivant le son hystérique du heavy metal. Pour le simple geste, Alice Cooper introduisit le shock rock, alors que Marc Bolan, David Bowie et les New York Dolls inventaient le glitter rock. Dans la lignée du Grateful Dead, les Allman Brothers et le Marshall Tucker Band développèrent l'idée du groupe de boogie avec leur son de rock sudiste. Grâce à Miles Davis et à Weather Report, il y avait maintenant une autre forme hybride de musique appelée jazz rock. Le convoi des musiciens de rock progressif était entraîné par Yes, Roxy Music, et Pink Floyd dont l'album *Dark Side of the Moon* a établi le record de longévité des ventes – plus de quinze ans dans la liste des meilleures ventes aux Etats-Unis. Pour la pop à l'état pur, il n'y avait pas de meilleur groupe que le suédois Abba.

Avec l'éclatant succès de l'excès dans la musique populaire, de nombreux fans cherchèrent ailleurs une forme de musique plus brutale et authentique. Comme ils ne savaient pas où tourner leur regard, les années cinquante réapparurent grâce au succès de films comme *Grease* et *American Graffiti*. L'apparition de Bob Seger et de Bruce Springsteen fut un autre signe du regain de popularité du bon vieux rock 'n' roll. La sortie du premier film entièrement jamaïcain *The Harder They Come* («Tout Tout de Suite») fit découvrir le reggae et transforma Jimmy Cliff et Bob Marley en stars internationales.

La scène rock éclatée des années soixante-dix fut commercialement

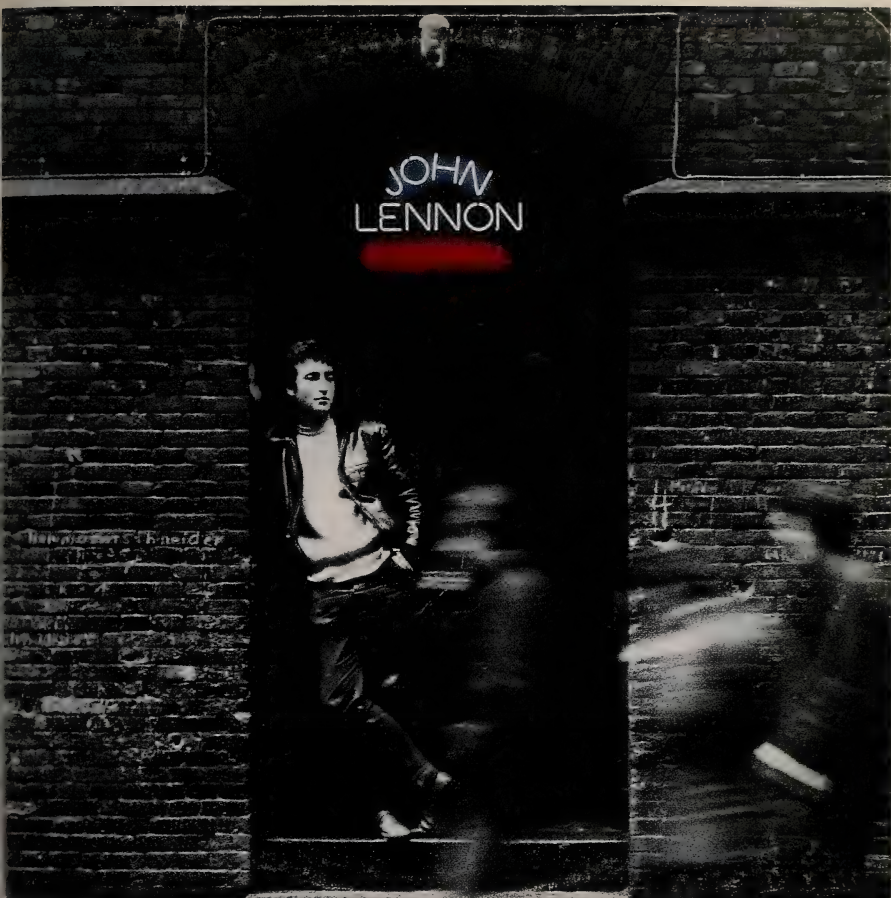
unie par la sortie du film disco *Saturday Night Fever*. L'album de la musique du film ne put être pressé en assez grandes quantités pour satisfaire immédiatement la demande et devint, avec 25 millions d'exemplaires vendus, la plus grosse vente de musique de film de tous les temps. Gloria Gaynor, Village People et Donna Summer permirent au disco d'atteindre une popularité, sans exemple depuis le twist, auprès de toutes les générations et, rendirent à nouveau le rock prévisible et acceptable.

Comme en signe de protestation, les affranchis et les désenchantés démarrèrent le mouvement punk, refusant d'oublier leurs problèmes dans la danse. D'Angleterre arrivèrent les Sex Pistols, les Clash et Elvis Costello, alors que l'Amérique apportait sa contribution avec les Ramones, Blondie et Patti Smith. Quoique le mouvement lui-même n'eût qu'une brève existence, le punk ramena l'outrance et la révolte dans le rock 'n' roll. A la fin des années soixante-dix, ce son plus dur fut répandu par de nouveaux groupes comme les Cars, Talking Heads et Police.

La diversité de la scène musicale des années soixante-dix prouva que le rock 'n' roll ne serait jamais plus un mouvement unitaire. Les tendances apparaissaient et disparaissaient de plus en plus rapidement, alors que les besoins du public en sons nouveaux paraissaient impossibles à satisfaire.



Elton John
Tumbleweed Connection
 Uni, 1970
 Design: Unknown



John Lennon

Rock 'N' Roll

Apple, 1975

Design: Roy Kohara

Photo: Jürgen Vollmer



Fats Domino

Fats Is Back

Reprise, 1968

Art Direction: Ed Thrasher

Photo: Dave Willardson

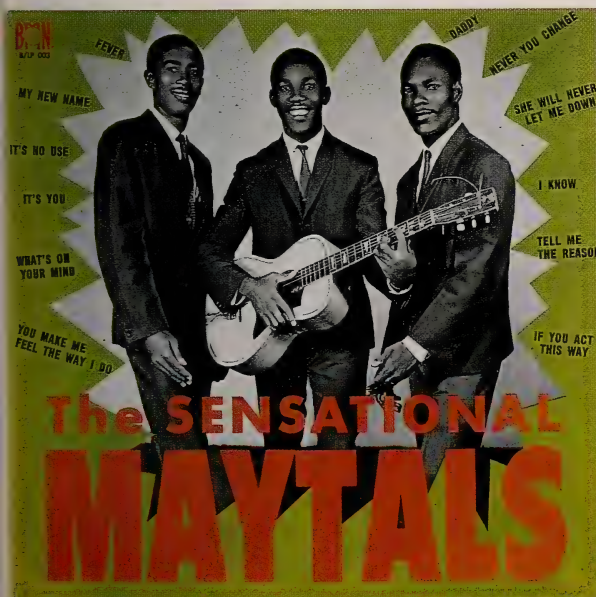


Neil "Bobby" Scott

Neil 'Bobby' Scott's Greatest Hits

Portrait, 1960s

Design: Unknown



The Maytals

The Sensational Maytals

BMN, 1964/65

Design: Ronnie Nasralla

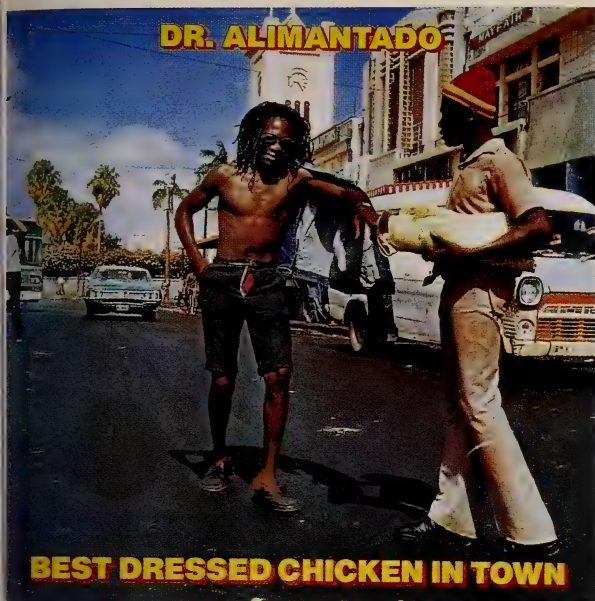
Photo: Wally & Brian Motta



Burning Spear
Man In The Hills
 Island, 1976
 Photo: Kim Gottlieb

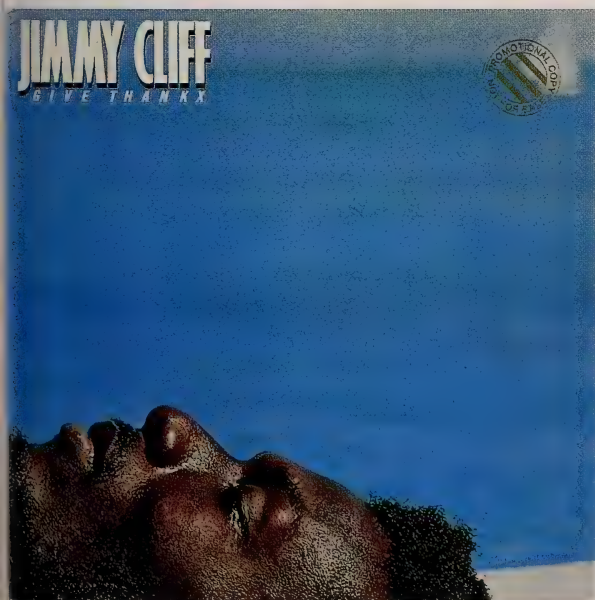


Marcia Griffiths
Sweet Bitter Love
 Trojan, 1970s
 Design: Unknown



Dr. Alimantado
Best Dressed Chicken In Town
 Greensleeves, 1978

Photo: D. K. James



Jimmy Cliff
Give Thanks
 Warner Bros., 1976

Design: Bob Himmel/
 AGI, New York
 Photo: Ruiko Yoshida, Tokyo

PURE PRAIRIE LEAGUE

IF THE SHOE FITS

RCA
APL 5-1041 STEREO



Pure Prairie League

If The Shoe Fits

RCA, 1976

Art Direction: Acey Lehman

Artwork: John Thompson

R.I.P.
Siegel/Schwall



The Siegel – Schwall Band

R.I.P. Siegel/Schwall

Wooden Nickel, 1974

Art Direction: Acy Lehman

Cover Illustration:

Harvey Dinnerstein



The Doobie Brothers

Stampede

Warner Bros., 1975

Design: John & Barbara Casado

Art Direction: Ed Thrasher

Photo: Michael & Jill Maggid



Mary Kay Place

Aimin' To Please

Columbia, 1977

Design: Tom Steele/

Roger Carpenter

Illustration: Joe Heiner

Photo: Gene Gurly



Wilderness Road

Wilderness Road
Columbia, 1970s

Design: John Craig
Photo: Bob Prokop



Wet Willie

Keep On Smilin'
Capricorn, 1974

Design: Richard Mantel
Photo: Al Clayton



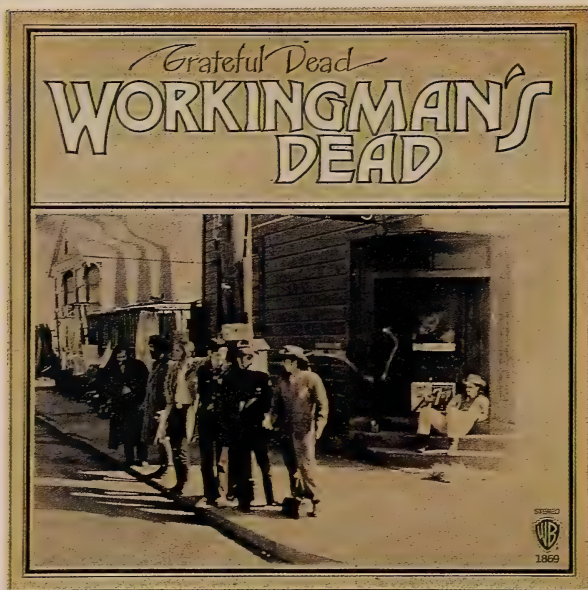
Marshall Tucker Band

A New Life

Capricorn, 1974

Design: Wondergraphics/

J. Flourney Holmes/D. Powell



Grateful Dead

Workingman's Dead

Warner Bros., 1970

Design: Mouse Studios/

Toon N' Tree



Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young

Déjà vu

Atlantic, 1970

Design: Gary Burden

Photo: Tom Gundelfinger

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Nitty Gritty Dirt Band

Uncle Charlie & His Dog Teddy
Liberty, 1970

Design: Dean O. Torrance/
Kittyhawk Graphics Executive Art



Steeleye Span

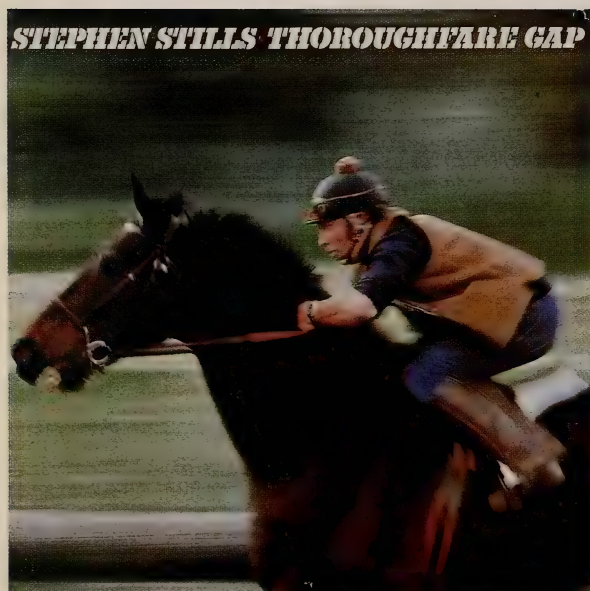
Then Man Mop Or Mr. Reservoir
Butler Rides Again
Pegasus, 1971

Design: Unknown



Juice Newton
Can't Wait All Night
 RCA, 1984

Design: Kosh/Ron Larsen
 Photo: Robert Blakeman



Stephen Stills
Thoroughfare Gap
 Columbia, 1978

Design: Stephen Stills/John Berg
 Photo: Jim McCrary

CAROLE KING THOROUGHBRED



Carole King
Thoroughbred
Ode, 1976

Design: Chuck Beeson

STEREO

A&M
RECORDS

SP 4179

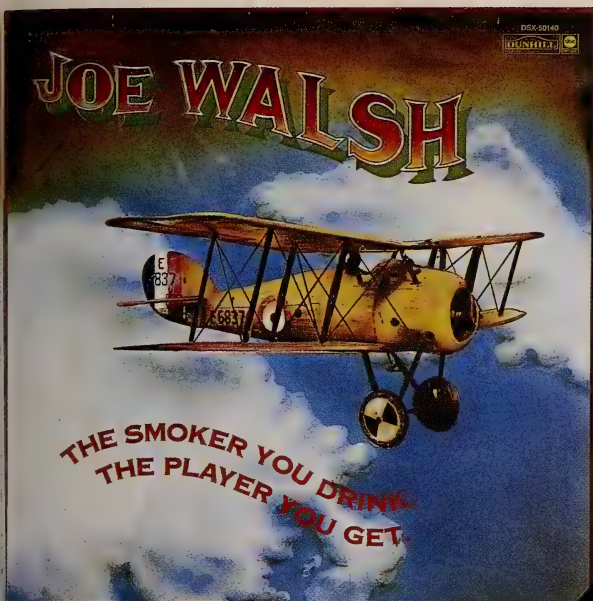


Procol Harum

A Salty Dog

A&M, 1969

Design: Dickinson



Joe Walsh

The Smoker You Drink The Player
You Get

Dunhill, 1973

Design: Jimmy Wachtel



The Sutherland Bros. & Quiver
Lifeboat

Island, 1973

Design: Barney Bubbles/C.C.S.



The Pretty Things

Silk Torpedo

Swan Song, 1974

Design: Hipgnosis

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

Pretty Things

SILK TORPEDO





Jethro Tull
Aqualung
 Reprise, 1971

Painting: Burton Silverman



Led Zeppelin
Led Zeppelin
 Atlantic, 1969

Design: Graphbreaks
 Illustration: "The Hermit" by
 Barrington Colby, MOM
 Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Genesis

Nursery Cryme

Buddah, 1971

Design: Unknown



Aynsley Dunbar

"To Mum, From Aynsley And The Boys"

Blue Thumb, 1968

Design: Bryan Morrison

Photo: Hipgnosis

Jesse Winchester

A 1334 STEREO



Jesse Winchester

Jesse Winchester

Ampex, 1971

Design: Bob Cato

Photo: Jeremy Taylor

Saturate Before Using

JACKSON BROWNE



LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Jackson Browne

Jackson Browne

Asylum, 1972

Art Direction: Gary Burden

for R. Twerk

Photo: Henry Diltz

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



J. J. Cale

Okie

Shelter, 1974

Design: Big Cigar

Illustration: Richard Germinaro



J. J. Cale
Naturally
Shelter, 1971
Cover painting: Rabon

Daryl Hall/John Oates



Abandoned Luncheonette

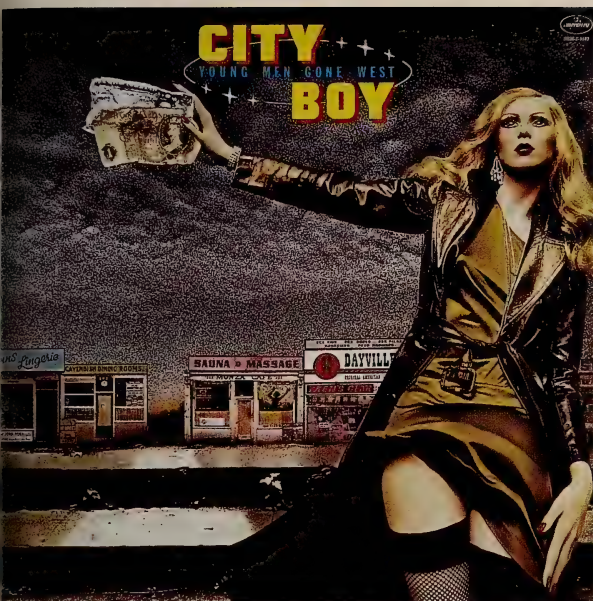
Hall & Oates

Abandoned Luncheonette

Atlantic, 1973

Design: Unknown

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



City Boy

Young Men Gone West

Mercury, 1977

Art Direction: Sue DuBois

Liner Illustration: Geoff Halpin

Photo: Bob Carlos Clarke



Captain & Tennille

Dream

A&M, 1978

Design: Junie Okaki

Art Direction: Roland Young

Photo: Norman Seef



Stackridge
Pinafore Days
Sire, 1974

Design: John Kosh
Photo: John Swannell

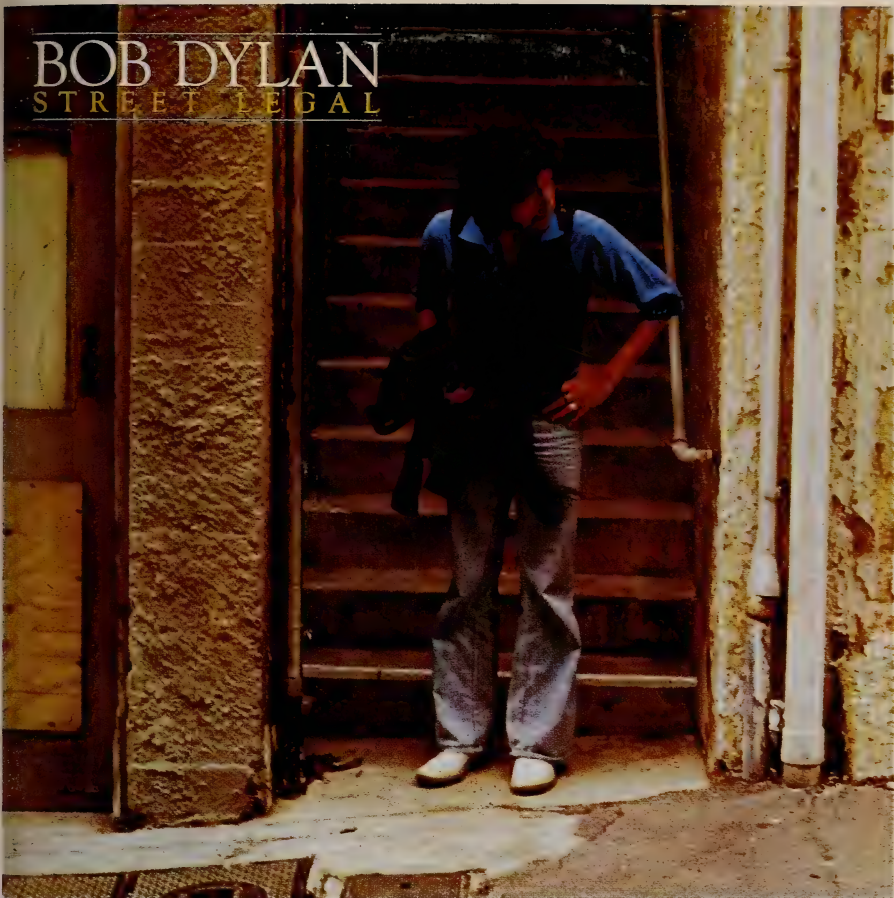


Dr. John
Dr. John's Gumbo
Atco, 1972

Design: Barry Feinstein/Tom Wilkes
for Camouflage Prods.
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

BOB DYLAN

STREET LEGAL

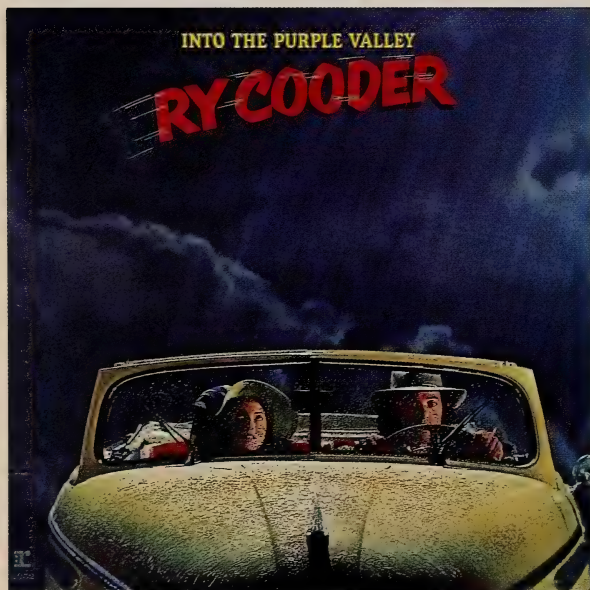


Bob Dylan
Street Legal
Columbia, 1978

Design: George Corsillo/Gribbitt
Art Direction: Tim Bryant/Gribbitt
Photo: Howark Alk



Supercharge
Supercharge
 Virgin, 1976
 Design: Ed Lee
 Photo: Eric Meola



Ry Cooder
Into The Purple Valley
 Reprise, 1972
 Art Direction: Ed Thrasher
 Photo: Marty Evans



Chris Spedding

Chris Spedding

Rak/EMI, 1976

Design: Gered Mankowitz
(Tinting by Arthur Allen)



Neil Young

On The Beach

Reprise, 1974

Design: Gary Burden
for R. Twerk & Co.
Photo: Bob Seidemann

Pavlov's Log

Pampered Menial



abc Records

Pavlov's Dog
Pampered Menial
 ABC, 1975
 Design: Unknown



Bob Seger System

Mongrel

Capitol, 1970

Design: Tom Weschler



The Laughing Dogs

The Laughing Dogs

Columbia, 1979

Design: Andrea Klein/John Berg

Photo: Jerry Abramowitz



Daddy Cool

Teenage Heaven

Reprise, 1972

Design: Ed Thrasher



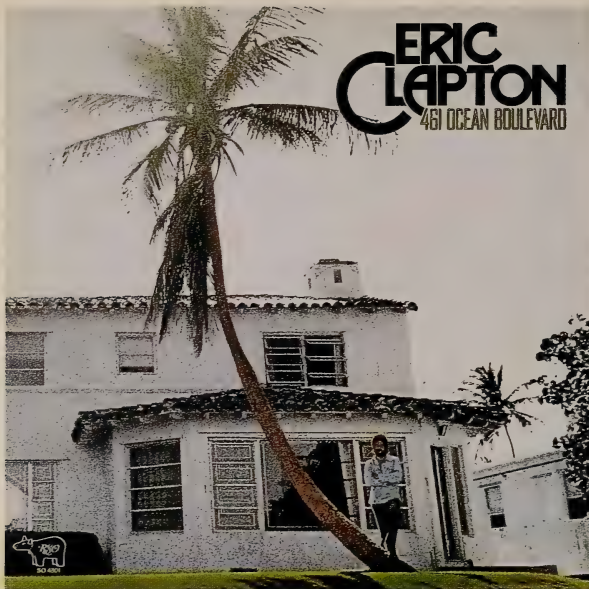
Eggs Over Easy

Good 'N' Cheap

A&M, 1974

Art Direction: Roland Young

Illustration: Joe Garnett



ERIC CLAPTON

461 OCEAN BOULEVARD

Eric Clapton

461 Ocean Boulevard

RSO, 1974

Art Direction: Bob Defrin

Photo: David Gahr



John Lennon

John Lennon/Plastic Ono Band

Apple, 1970

Design: John & Yoko

Photo: Dan Richter



Audience

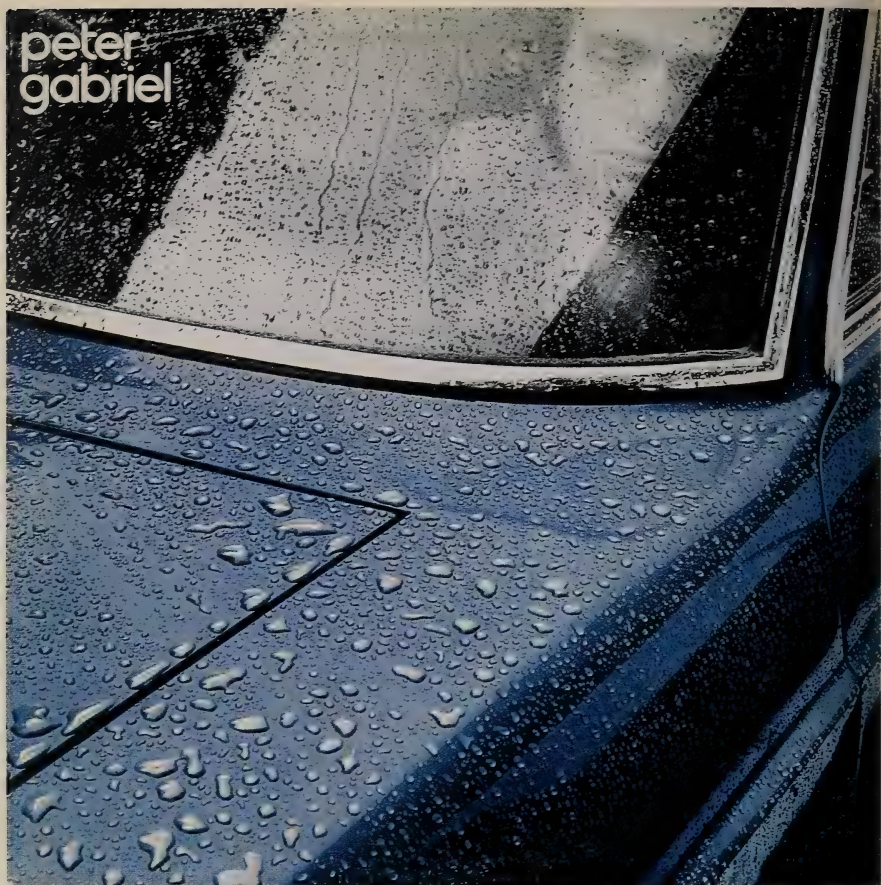
The House On The Hill

Elektra, 1971

Design: Hipgnosis/Howard Werth

US Art Direction: Robert L. Heimall

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Peter Gabriel

Peter Gabriel

Atco, 1977

Design: Hipgnosis

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



**John Lennon &
The Plastic Ono Band**
Live Peace In Toronto 1969
Apple, 1970
Design: Unknown



Genevieve Waite
Romance Is On The Rise
Paramour, 1974

Design: Ruth Ansel
Photo: Richard Avedon
(Tinting by Bob Bishop)

A
9 TUNES

BOB SEGER

SMOKIN' O.P.'S

P A L L A D I U M

Bob Seger

Smokin' O.P.'s

Palladium, 1972

Design: Thomas Weschler



Bette Midler

Bette Midler

Atlantic, 1973

Design: Loring Euterney

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

AS
STUDIO

The Manhattan Transfer



The Manhattan Transfer

The Manhattan Transfer

Atlantic, 1975

Art Direction: Bob Defrin

Drawing: Fred Eric Spione

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

The Pointer Sisters

That's A Plenty

Blue Thumb, 1974

Art Direction: Herb Greene

Cover Art: Randy Tutem



The Manhattan Transfer

Extensions

Atlantic, 1979

Design: Taki Ono

Illustration: Pater Sato

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



ST-244

BRINSLEY SCHWARZ

DESPITE IT ALL



Brinsley / Schwarz

Despite It All

Capitol, 1970

Design: Unknown



The Cars

Candy-o

Elektra, 1979

Design & Art Direction: Ron Coro/

Johnny Lee

Concept: David Robinson

Painting: Albert Vargas

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group

Gasolin'



Gasolin'

Gasolin'

Epic, 1974

Painting: Tage Hansen



Shoot

On The Frontier

EMI, 1973

Art Direction: Fabio Nicolli/

Gered Mankowitz



Gambler

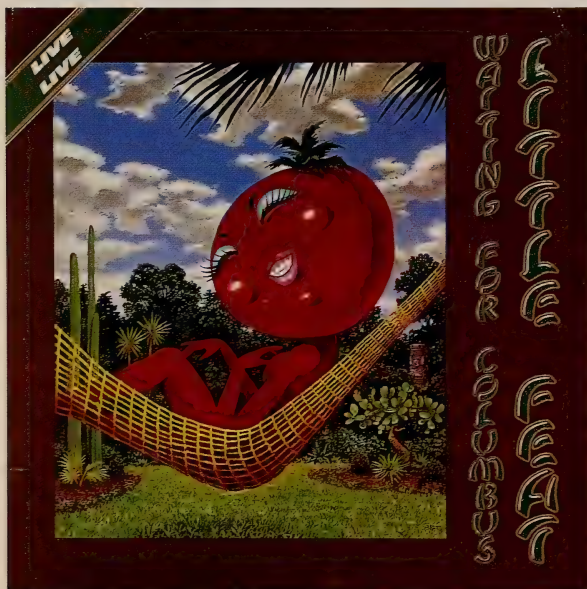
Teenage Magic

EMI, 1979

Design: Rod Dyer, Inc.



Little Feat
The Last Record Album
 Warner Bros., 1975
 Design: Unknown



Little Feat
Waiting For Columbus
 Warner Bros., 1978
 Design: Unknown



Little Feat

DOWN ON THE FARM



Little Feat

Down On The Farm

Warner Bros., 1975

Design: Eddy Herch

Art Direction & Painting: Neon Park

FEATS DON'T FAIL ME NOW LITTLE FEAT



Little Feat

Feats Don't Fail Me Now

Warner Bros., 1974

Design: Neon Park

FLEETWOOD MAC



Fleetwood Mac

Fleetwood Mac

Reprise, 1975

Design: Des Strobel/AGI

Photo: Herbert Worthington

FLEETWOOD MAC RUMOURS



Fleetwood Mac

Rumours

Warner Bros., 1977

Design: Unknown

badfinger



Badfinger

Badfinger

Warner Bros., 1974

Design: John Kosh

Photo: Peter Howe



Badger

White Lady

Epic, 1974

Design: John Berg

Cover Art: David Croland



Blue Oyster Cult

Agents Of Fortune

Columbia, 1976

Design: John Berg/Andy Engel



Wishbone Ash

Live Dates

MCA, 1973

Design: Hipgnosis

Drawing: Colin Elgie



Grateful Dead

Europe '72

Warner Bros., 1972

Design: Kelley/Mouse Studios

STEREO
GD 8258

Mott The Hoople



Mott The Hoople

Mott The Hoople

Atlantic, 1970

Drawing: M.C. Escher

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

Beaver & Krause

In A Wild Sanctuary



"Three Worlds" Etching by M. C. Escher. Reintroduced by permission of the Escher Foundation

STEREO



1960

Beaver & Krause

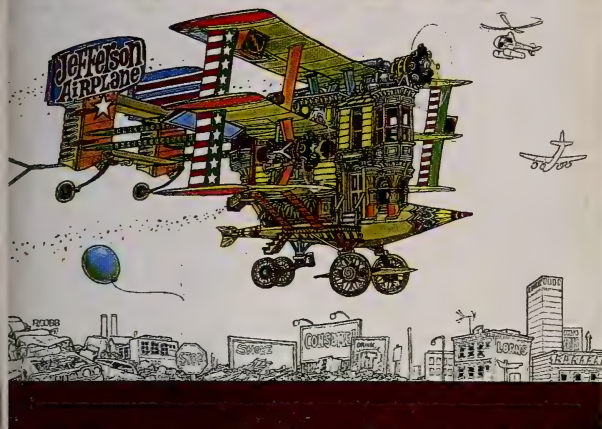
In A Wild Sanctuary

Warner Bros., 1970

Art Direction: Ed Thrasher

Etching: "Three Worlds" by M.C. Escher

LSO-1511 STEREO



Jefferson Airplane
After Bathing At Baxter's
RCA, 1967

Design: Jefferson Airplane/
Ron Cobb



Aerosmith
Draw The Line
Columbia, 1977

Design: John Berg
Art: Al Hirschfeld

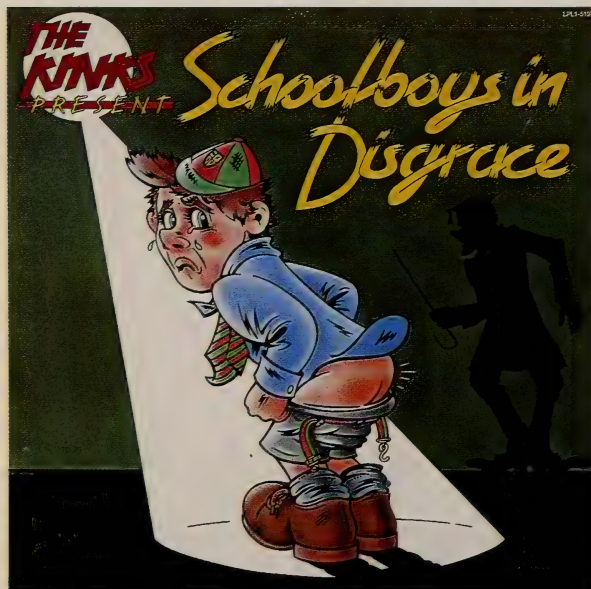


Leon Redbone

On The Track

Warner Bros., 1975

Design: Chuck Jones



The Kinks

Schoolboys In Disgrace

RCA, 1975

Art Direction: Chris Hopper

Illustration: Mickey Finn



Move
Shazam
 A&M, 1969
 Design: Nickleby



Jefferson Airplane
Thirty Seconds Over Winterland
 Grunt, 1973
 Design: Bruce Steinberg



Phil Ochs

Gunfight At Carnegie Hall

A&M, 1975

Art Direction: Mike Yazzolino

Cover Art: Larry Hall



The Manhattan Transfer
Jukin'

Capitol, 1971

Design: Curtis Gathje



Montrose

Warner Bros. Presents 'Montrose!'

Warner Bros., 1975

Illustration: Harry Rossit



Judi Pulver
Pulver Rising
 MGM, 1973

Design: Jimmy Watchell/S. Botticelli
 Photo: Lorrie Sullivan/Jimmy Watchtell

MELISSA
Manchester

FOR THE WORKING GIRL



Melissa Manchester
For The Working Girl
Arista, 1980

Design: Ria Lewerke-Shapiro
Photo: George Hurrell



Golden Earring
Moontan
MCA, 1974

Photo: Ronnie Hertz



Sweet

Off The Record

Capitol, 1977

Design: Norman Goodman

Artwork: Terry Pastor

The Best of Spinners

Mighty Base
Ghetto Chills
I'll Be Around
One Of A Kind (Love Affair)
How Could I Let You Get Away
Could It Be I'm Falling In Love
They Just Can't Stop It
The (Game) (Play)
The Knickerband Man
Then Come On
Sister

Spinners

The Best Of Spinners
Atlantic, 1978

Art Direction: Bob Defrin
Illustration: David Williardson
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Harry Nilsson
A Little Touch Of Schmilsson In The Night
 RCA, 1973
 Photo: Tom Hanley Of Bloomsbury



T. Rex
The Slider
 Warner Bros., 1972
 Photo: Ringo Starr

RICKIE LEE JONES



Rickie Lee Jones

Rickie Lee Jones

Warner Bros., 1979

Design: Mike Salisbury

Photo: Norman Seef



Van Morrison

Wavelength

Warner Bros., 1978

Design: Brad Kanawyer

Art Direction: John Cabalka

Photo: Norman Seef

Side One

1. COCAINE
(Words and music by J.J. Cale)
2. WONDERFUL TONIGHT
(Written by Eric Clapton)
3. LAY DOWN SALLY
(Written by Marcy Levy and Eric Clapton)
4. NEXT TIME YOU SEE HER
(Written by Eric Clapton)
5. WE'RE ALL THE WAY
(Written by Don Williams)

Side Turn

- 1 THE CORE
(Written by Marcy Levy and Eric Clapton)
- 2 MAY YOU NEVER
(Written by John Martyn)
- 3 MEAN OLD FRISCO
- 4 PEACHES AND DIESEL
(Written by Abby Galatin and Eric Clapton)
- ALBUM PRODUCED BY GLYN JOHNS



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Also available on 8-Track, ST-1-3030 and Cassette CT-1-3030

Eric Clapton

Slowhand

RSO, 1977

Design & Art Direction:

David Stewart for El & Nell, Inc.

Photo: Watal Asanuma

E R I C C L A P T O N

S L O W H A N D



DEMONSTRATION
Not For Sale



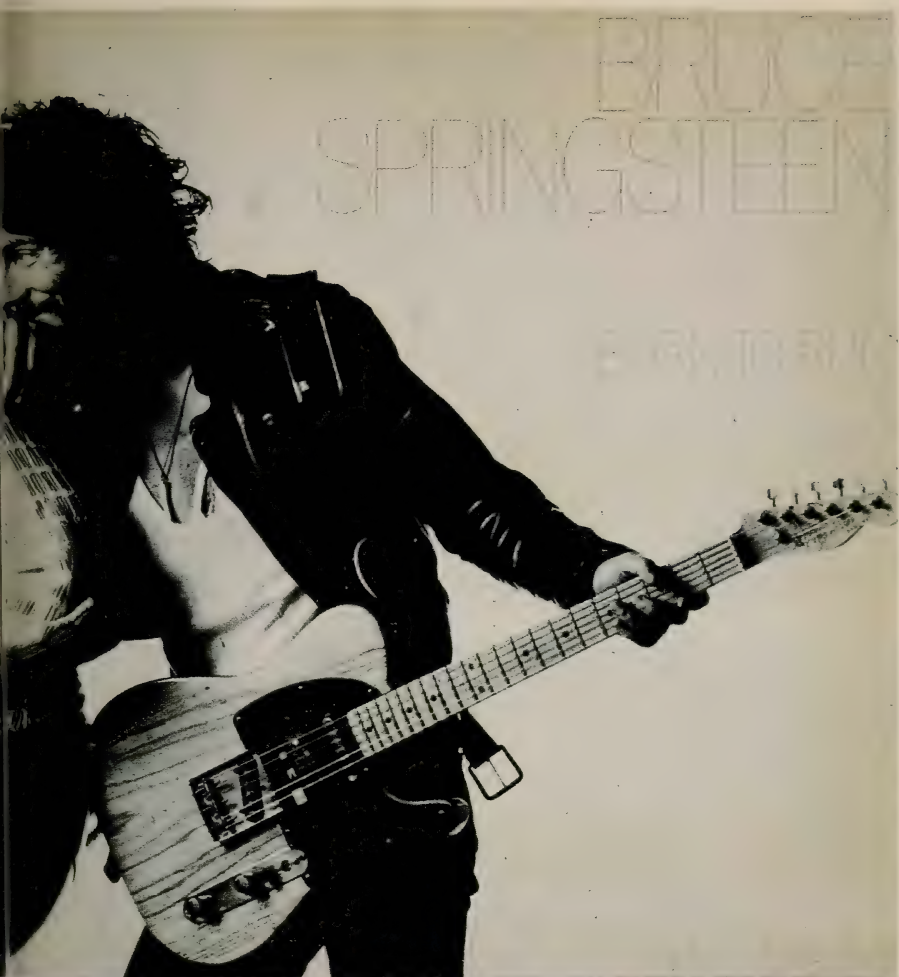
Bruce Springsteen

Born To Run

Columbia, 1975

Design: John Berg/Andy Engel

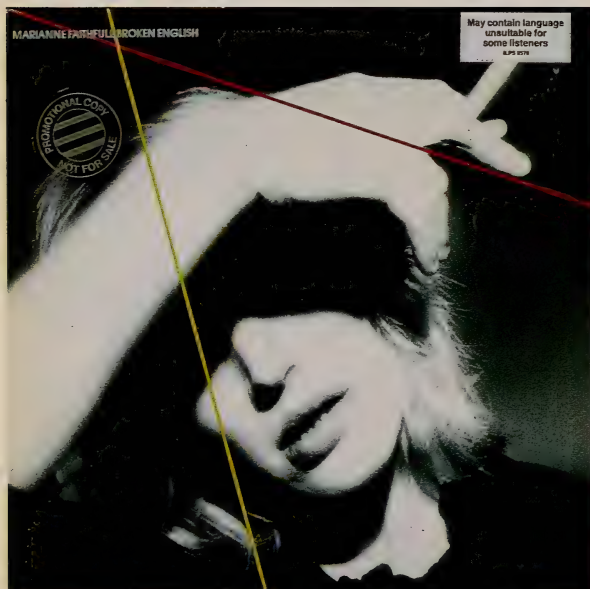
Photo: Eric Meola





Richard & Linda Thompson
Pour Down Like Silver
Island, 1975

Design: ABD Al-Lateef
Photo: ABD Al-Adheim



Marianne Faithfull
Broken English
Island, 1979

Photo: Dennis Morris

PHOTOGRAPH BY GUY WEBSTER
REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT GROUP

nico

the marble index



Nico

The Marble Index

Elektra, 1968

Design: Robert L. Heimell

Art Direction: William S. Harvey

Photo: Guy Webster

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group

**PAUL
SIMON**



Paul Simon

Paul Simon

Columbia, 1971

Design: Ron Coro/John Berg

Photos: P. A. Harper



Jeff Beck

Blow By Blow

Epic, 1975

Design: John Berg

Art: John Collier



Creedence Clearwater Revival

Green River

Fantasy, 1969

Photos: Basul Parik



Leo Kottke

My Feet Are Smiling

Capitol, 1973

Design: John Van Hamersveld

Photo: Norman Seef



Billy Joel

The Stranger

Columbia, 1977

Photo: Jim Houghton

APL 1-0915

CONEY ISLAND BABY
Lou Reed



Lou Reed

Coney Island Baby
RCA, 1976

Design: Mick Rock

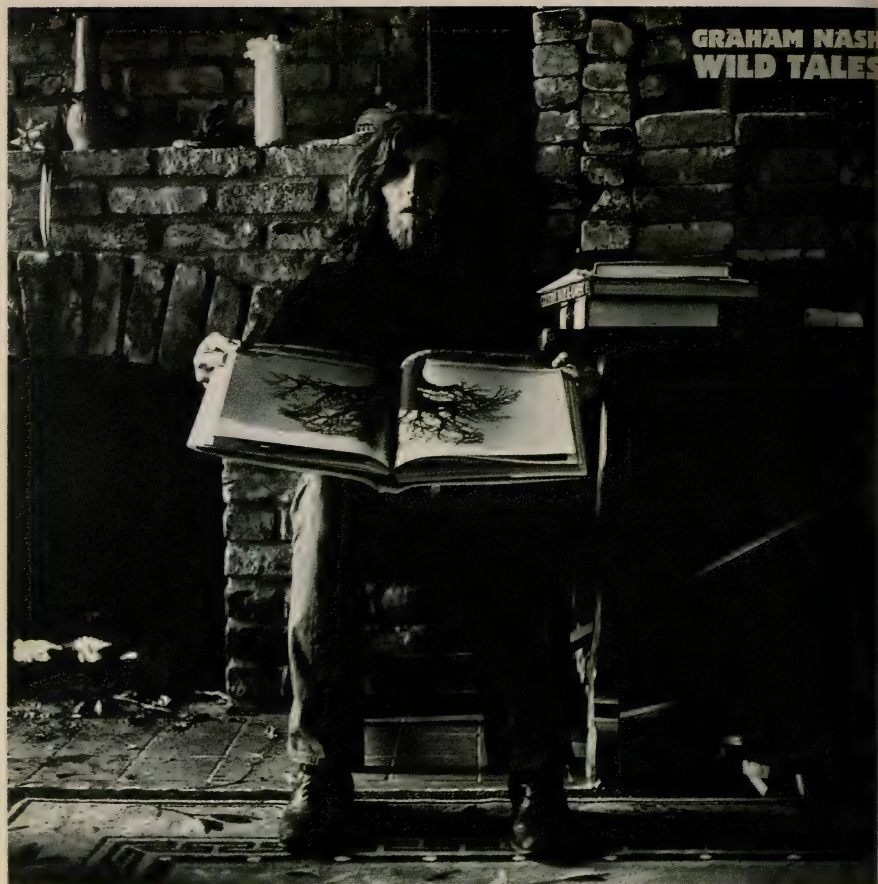
JOE JACKSON



Joe Jackson

Look Sharp!
A&M, 1979

Art Direction: Michael Ross
Photo: Brian Griffin



Graham Nash

Wild Tales

Atlantic, 1973

Art Direction: Gary Burden for R. Twerk

Photo: Joel Bernstein

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Bob Dylan

Desire

Columbia, 1975

Photo: Ken Regan



John Phillips

Warlok

Dunhill, 1970

Design: Tom Gundelfinger



Grace Jones
On Your Knees
Island, 1979

Design: Richard Bevestein

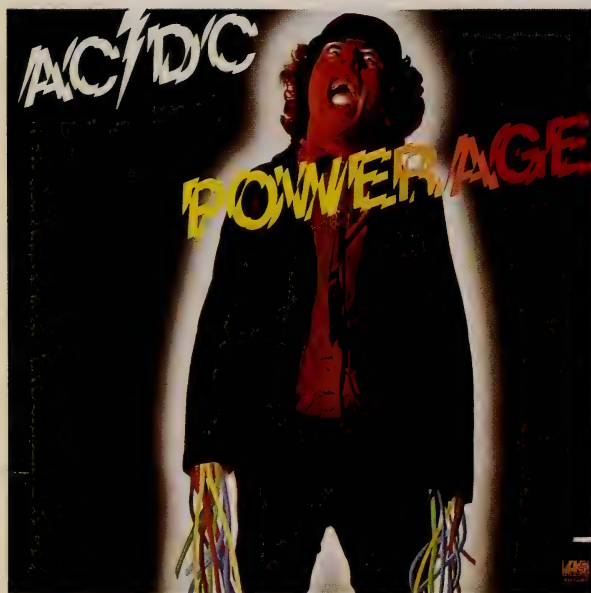


King Crimson
In The Court Of The Crimson King
Atlantic, 1969

Design: Barry Godber
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Joni Mitchell
Don Juan's Reckless Daughter
 Asylum, 1977
 Design: Joni Mitchell
 Art Direction: Glen Christensen
 Photo: Norman Seef
 Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



AC/DC
Powerage
 Atlantic, 1978
 Art Direction: Bob Defrin
 Photo: Jim Houghton
 Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



TROUT MASK REPLICA

CAPTAIN BEEFHEART
& HIS MAGIC BAND

Captain Beefheart & His Magic Band

Trout Mask Replica

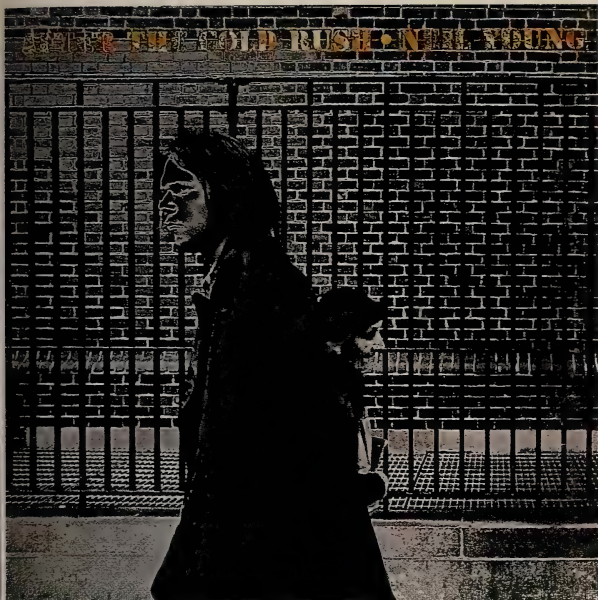
Warner Bros., 1977

Design: Carl Schenkel

Photo: Ed Caraeff/Carl Schenkel



Lucifer's Friend
Lucifer's Friend
 Billingsgate, 1973
 Design: Juligan Studio



Neil Young

After The Gold Rush

Reprise, 1970

Art Direction: Gary Burden

Photo: Joel Bernstein



Graham Parker And The Rumour

The Parkerilla

Mercury, 1978

Photo: Frances Newman

ACT LIKE NOTHING'S WRONG / AL KOOPER

(Back cover)
Act Like Nothing's Wrong



"Please Notion: More Than"

"In My Own Sweet Way"

"Turn My Head Towards Him"

"Hollywood Vampires"

"This Diamond Ring"

"We Don't Ever Love Her Grace"

"I Forget To Be Your Lover"

"Missing You"

"One Of A Kind"

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ACT LIKE NOTHING'S WRONG / AL KOOPER

Al Kooper
Act Like Nothing's Wrong
 United Artists, 1976

Design & Photo: Norman Seef
 Concept: Al Kooper



"Please Notion: More Than"

"In My Own Sweet Way"

"Turn My Head Towards Him"

"Hollywood Vampires"

"This Diamond Ring"

"We Don't Ever Love Her Grace"

"I Forget To Be Your Lover"

"Missing You"

"One Of A Kind"

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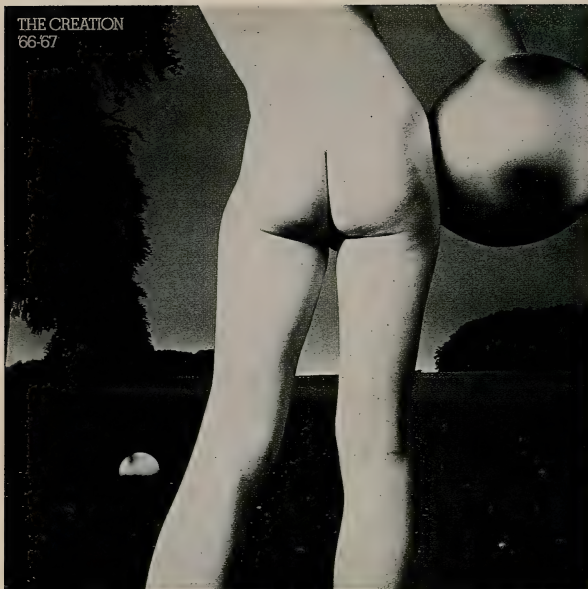


Robert Palmer

Pressure Drop

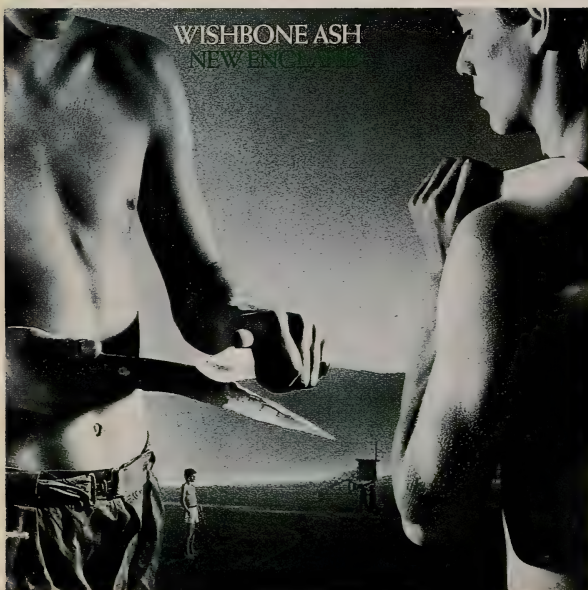
Island, 1975

Design: Graham Hughes



THE CREATION
'66-'67

The Creation
The Creation '66-'67
Charisma Perspective, 1973
Design: Hipgnosis



WISHBONE ASH
NEW ENGLAND

Wishbone Ash
New England
Atlantic, 1976
Design: Hipgnosis
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Keith Moon

Two Sides Of The Moon

MCA, 1975

Art Direction: George Okaki

Concept: Gary Stromberg/

Bruce Reiley Skip/John & Keith

Photo: Jim McCrary/

Robert Failla Rainbow Photography



Wishbone Ash

There's The Rub

MCA, 1974

Design: Hipgnosis



Accept

Balls To The Walls

Portrait, 1984

Design: Jean Lessenich

Idea: Deaffy & A. Janowiak

Photo: Dieter Eikelpoth



Utopia

Swing To The Right
Bearsville, 1982

Design: Lisa Amowitz/The Creative Directors,
Inc., New York City
Art Direction: John Wagman
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Jefferson Airplane

Crown Of Creation

RCA Victor, 1968

Design: J. Van Hammersveld

Photo: Hiro



Nazareth

Malice In Wonderland

A&M, 1980

Design: Amy Nagasawa

Photo: Bernard Faucon



Lynyrd Skynyrd
Street Survivors
 MCA, 1977

Art Direction: George Osaki
 Concept & Photo: David Alexander



Lynyrd Skynyrd
Street Survivors
 MCA, 1977

Art Direction: George Osaki
 Concept & Photo: David Alexander



(left page) Due to the tragic plane crash, in which two group members died, the fire cover was changed.

(links) Nach dem tragischen Flugzeugabsturz, bei dem zwei Gruppenmitglieder ums Leben kamen, wurde das Cover mit dem Feuer abgeändert.

(A gauche) En raison du tragique accident d'avion au cours duquel deux membres du groupe trouvèrent la mort, la pochette sur laquelle du feu est représenté, fut changée.

T. Rex
Electric Warrior
 Warner Bros., 1971

Design: Hipgnosis
 Photo: Spud Murphy



Pink Floyd

Wish You Were Here

Columbia, 1975

Design: Hipgnosis



Santana

Abraxas

Columbia, 1970

Design: Mati

Photo: Marian Schmidt



Yes

Relayer

Atlantic, 1974

Design: Roger Dean

© Roger Dean

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Glider
Glider
 United Artists, 1977

Art Direction:
 Herbert Worthington, III
 Painting: Annie Neilson



Osibisa
Osibisa
 Decca, 1971

Design: Roger Dean
 © Roger Dean



Rush

Hemispheres

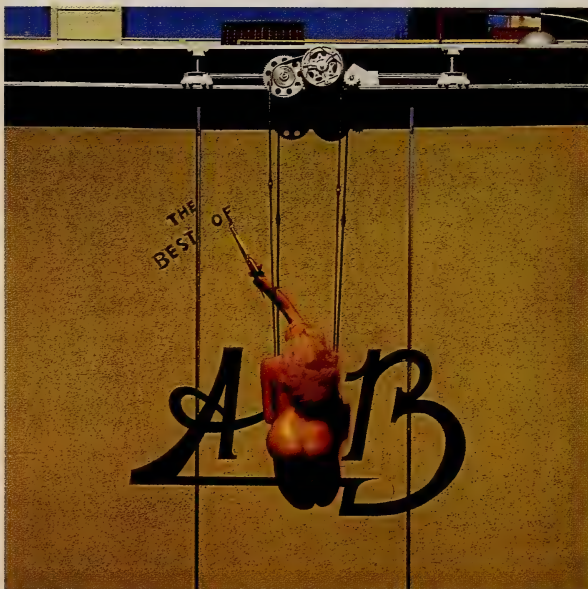
Mercury, 1978

Art Direction:

Hugh Syme & Bob King

Graphics: Hugh Syme

Photo: Fin Costello



Average White Band

The Best Of Average White Band

RCA, 1979

Design: Laurence Hoadley

Photos: Duffy



Yes

Going For The One

Atlantic, 1977

Design: Hypnosis

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Deep Purple
Stormbringer
 Warner Bros., 1974
 Design: John Cabalka
 Art Direction: Ed Thrasher
 Illustration: Joe Garnett



Meat Loaf
Bat Out Of Hell
 Epic, 1977
 Design: Ed Lee
 Concept: Jim Steinmen
 Illustration: Richard Corben



**The Graeme Edge Band Featuring
Adrian Gurvitz**
Kick Off Your Muddy Boots
Threshold, 1975
Design: Petagno III



Firefall
Firefall
Atlantic, 1976
Concept: Jock Bartley
Artwork: Ralph Wernli
Art Direction: Bob Defrin
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



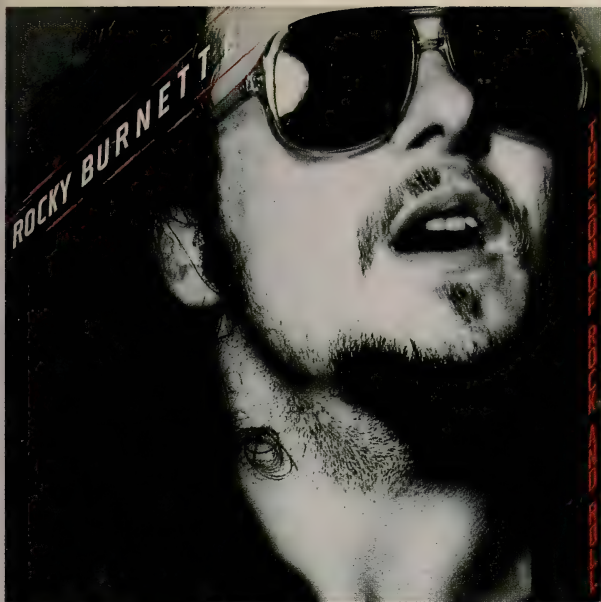
Led Zeppelin
Houses Of The Holy
Atlantic, 1973
Design: Hipgnosis
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.





Robert Palmer
Sneakin' Sally Through The Alley
Island, 1974

Design: Graham Hughes



Rocky Burnette

The Son Of Rock And Roll

EMI, 1979

Design: Cream

Photo: H. W. Worthington, III

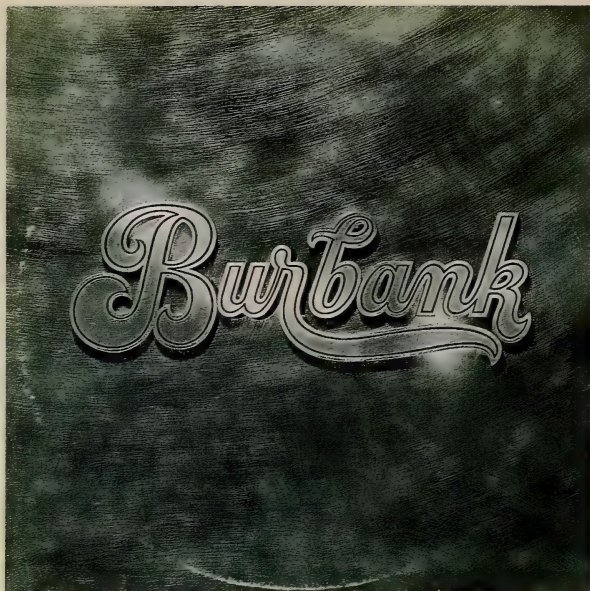


Steve Harley/Cockney Rebel

The Best Years Of Our Lives

EMI, 1975

Design: Mick Rock



Various Artists

Burbank

Warner Bros., 1972

Art Direction: Ed Thrasher



Commodores

Commodores

Motown, 1977

Design: Stan Martin/OV.

Illustration: Tom Nikosey

THE ROARING SILENCE

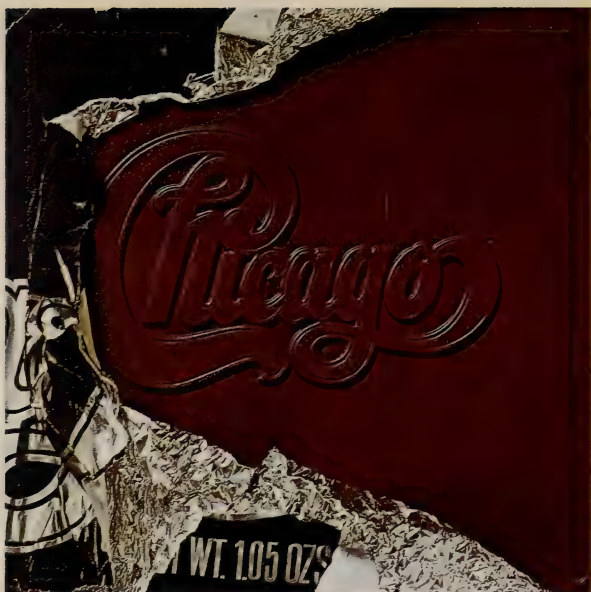


Manfred Mann's Earth Band

The Roaring Silence

Warner Bros., 1976

Design: Shirtsleeve Studios



Chicago
Chicago X
 Columbia, 1976
 Design: John Berg
 Photo: Columbia Records
 Photo Studio



Chicago
Chicago 13
 Columbia, 1979
 Design: Tony Lane
 Painting: Gary Meyer

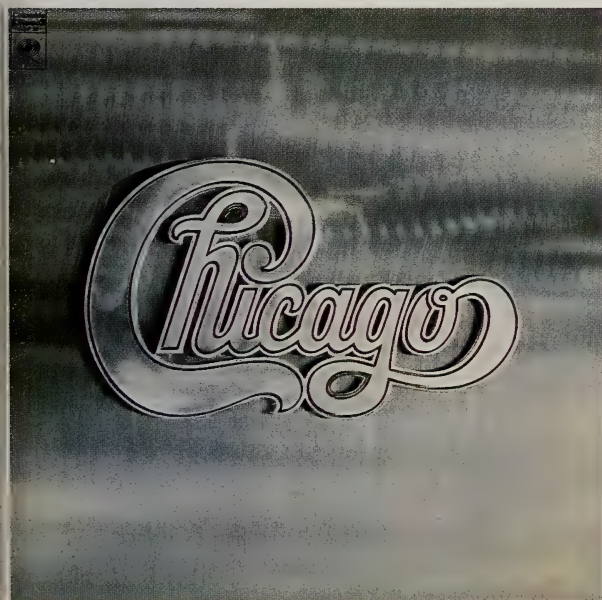


Chicago

Chicago XIV

Columbia, 1980

Design: John Berg/Tony Lane



Chicago

Chicago

Columbia, 1970

Design: John Berg

Artwork: Nick Fasciano



The Tubes

Young And Rich

A&M, 1976

Design: Michael Cotton/

Prairie Prince

Photo: Harry Mittman



The Tubes

The Tubes

A&M, 1975

Design: M. Cotton & P. Prince

Art Direction: Roland Young

Photo: Ian Patrick



Heat Wave

Too Hot To Handle

Epic, 1977

Design: Paula Scherr

Illustration: Robert Grossman



The James Montgomery Band

The James Montgomery Band
Island, 1976

Design: Mike Fink/Rod Dyer, Inc.

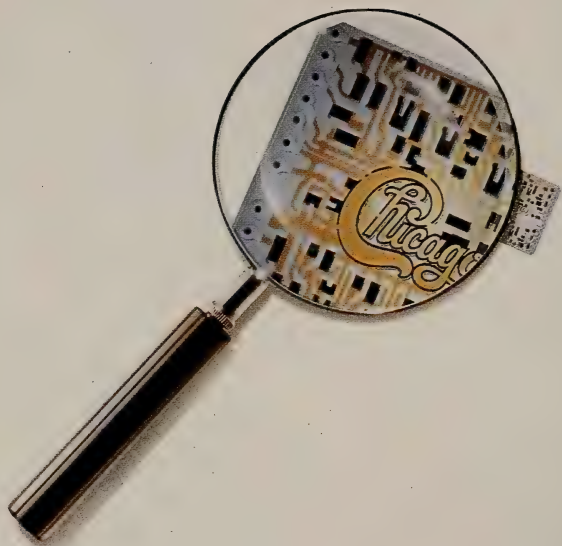
Illustration: Mick Haggerty



Wet Willie
Wet Willie
Capricorn, 1970s

Design: Athens Art Co-op/Wonder Graphics,
Athens (Georgia)

Chicago 16



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to Return Upon Demand by Owner. Acceptance of This
Record Constitutes Agreement to the Above

Chicago

Chicago 16

Full Moon/Warner Bros., 1982

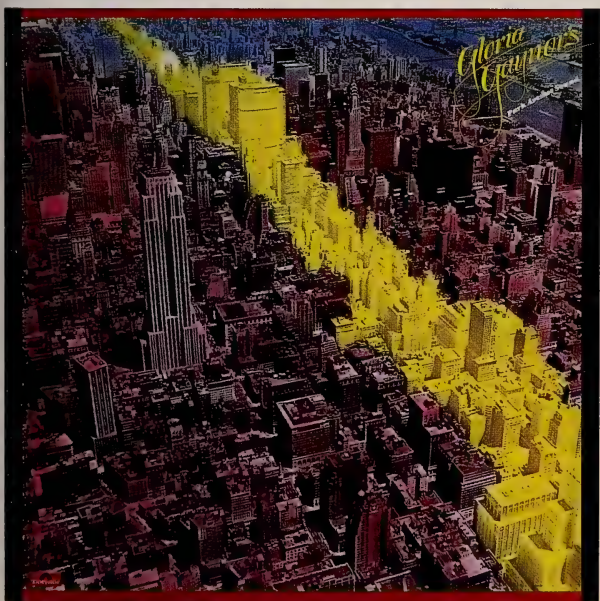
Design: Kosh/Ron Larsen



Zephyr

Going Back To Colorado
Warner Bros., 1971

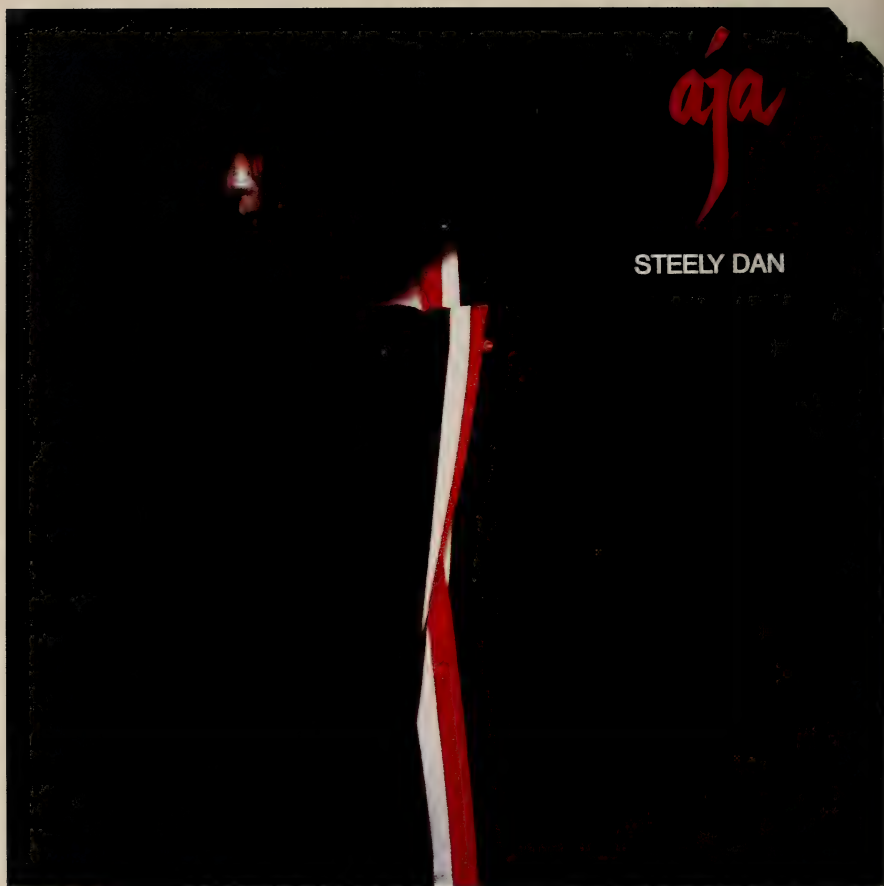
Art Direction: Ed Thrasher



Gloria Gaynor

Gloria Gaynor's Park Avenue South
Polydor, 1978

Design: Basil Pao/AGI
Cover Art: Christian Piper



Steely Dan

Aja

ABC, 1977

Design: Patricia Matsui & Geoff Western

Art Direction: Oz Studio

Photo: Hideki Fujii



The Who
Tommy
 Decca, 1969
 Design: Mike McInnerney



The London Symphony Orchestra
Tommy Ode, 1972
 Design: Wilkes & Braun, Inc.



Grand Funk Railroad

E Pluribus Funk

EMI, 1972

Design: Craig Braun, Inc.

Concept: Terry Knight



The Police

Roxanne (Picture Disc)

A&M, 1978

Design: Unknown



The Police

*Don't Stand So Close To Me / De Do
Do Do, De Da Da Da* (Picture Disc)
A&M, 1981

Design: Unknown



Various Artists

No Wave... To Go (Picture Disc)
A&M, 1978

Design: Unknown



Boz Scaggs

Silk Degrees

Columbia, 1976

Design: Ron Coro/Nancy Donald



Richie Havens

The End Of The Beginning

A&M, 1976

Design: Junie Osaki

Art Direction: Roland Young

Photo: Moshe Brakhe



Fabulous Poodles

Mirror Stars

Epic, 1978

Design: Hipgnosis



Joan Edwards And The Vogue Recording
Orchestra
Go West, Young Man, Go West! (Picture Disc)
Vogue, 1940s
Design: Unknown



The picture disc was actually introduced in the forties as these two examples show. The seventies and eighties found many records released on colored vinyl or with full picture discs.

Die Picturedisk wurde, wie diese beiden Beispiele belegen, bereits in den vierziger Jahren eingeführt. In den siebziger und achtziger Jahren erschienen viele Platten aus farbigem Vinyl oder als regelrechte Bildscheiben.

Comme en témoignent ces deux exemples, c'est dans les années quarante qu'apparut le picture-disc. Dans les années soixante-dix et quatre-vingts, on pressa beaucoup de disques dans des vinyles de couleur ou avec des images.

Art Kassel And His Orchestra
Sweetheart (Picture Disc)
Vogue, 1940s

Design: Unknown



Various Artists

Burbank's Finest 100% All Meat

Warner Bros., 1975

Design: Ed Thrasher/John & Barbara
Casado/Jack Sckar

BRAIN SALAD SURGERY



EMERSON, LAKE & PALMER, 100 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011
 EMERSON, LAKE & PALMER, 100 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011

Emerson, Lake & Palmer

Brain Salad Surgery

Manticore, 1973

Design: Fabio Nicoli Associates



Bad Company

Run With The Pack

Swan Song, 1976

Design: Kosh/AGI

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Family
Bandstand
 United Artists, 1972
 Design: Unknown



Traffic
The Low Spark Of High Heeled Boys
 Island, 1971
 Design: Tony Wright



Traffic

Shoot Out At The Fantasy Factory
Island, 1973

Illustration: Tony Wright



Squeeze

Squeeze

A&M, 1979

Design: Chuck Beeson

Concept: Jeff Ayeroff

Illustration: Cindy Marsh

Photo: Mark Hanauer



Raspberries

Side 3

Capitol/EMI, 1973

Design: Rod Dyer

Art Direction: John Hoernle

Photo: Bob Gruen/Leandro Correa

KG 32022
Columbia

GENTLE GIANT



Gentle Giant

Octopus

Columbia, 1973

Design: John Berg/Kenny Kneitel

Concept: John Berg

Artwork: Fluid Drive

Illustration: Charles White III

Lettering: Michael Doret



Alice Cooper

School's Out

Warner Bros., 1972

Design: Wilkes & Braun, Inc.

Concept: Sound Packing Corp.



Led Zeppelin

Physical Graffiti

Swan Song, 1978

Design & Concept: AGI Mike Doud,
London/Peter Corriston, New York
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



John Cale

The Academy In Peril

Warner Bros., 1972

Design: Andy Warhol

Photos: Ed Thrasher



The Rolling Stones

Sticky Fingers

Rolling Stones, 1971

Design: Craig Braun, Inc.

Concept & Photo: Andy Warhol

Some Girls **THE ROLLING STONES** *Some Girls*

Some Girls PERMA-STYLED WASH & WEAR **Some Girls** READY FOR INSTANT WEAR

STYLE TST-79 \$6.99 **MISS YOU** \$6.99 100% CAREFREE WASH & WEAR *Some girls give me jewelry*

STYLE PBF-79 \$6.99 **Pretty Baby FREEDOM** \$6.99 RELAXED CURL *Some Girls*

STYLE TST-79 \$6.99 **GEORGIE Girl** \$6.99 TAPERED BACK *Some Girls*

STYLE TST-79 \$6.99 **AFRO** \$6.99 100% CAREFREE WASH & WEAR *Some Girls*

INSTANT BEAUTY PERMA-STYLED 100% WASH & WEAR READY FOR INSTANT WEAR

STYLE NC-89 \$7.99 **Beast of Burden** \$7.99 French girls they want Cutler *Some Girls*

STYLE NC-89 \$7.99 **Heavenly BEAUTY** \$7.99 LIGHT COOL AIRY— *Some Girls*

STYLE NC-89 \$7.99 **IMAGINATION** \$7.99 Far Away Eyes Laughter, joy, and loneliness and sex and sex and sex and sex *Some Girls*

STYLE NC-89 \$7.99 **6"1** \$7.99 FLIP UNDER FLIP OUT *Some Girls*

STYLE NC-89 \$7.99 **FREEDOM WIG** \$7.99 SOFT RELAXED CURLS *Some girls give me children*

100% BONDING JERSEY MODACRYLIC COOL-CAPLESS Comfortable PERMA-STYLED Miracle Fibre NEVER NEED SETTING

STYLE NC-99 \$8.99 **New Lovely You** \$8.99 **SHATTERED** \$8.99 **BOY-CUT** \$8.99 **When the Whip Comes Down** \$8.99 **WIZ-WIG** \$8.99 **SUPER FREEDOM** \$8.99

CAPLESS SKIN-TOP BEAU SKIN-TOP **BEAU SKIN-TOP** \$8.99 **SHATTERED** \$8.99 **BOY-CUT** \$8.99 **When the Whip Comes Down** \$8.99 **WIZ-WIG** \$8.99 **SUPER FREEDOM** \$8.99

100% MIRACLE FIBRE BEAUTIFUL YOU in a few seconds BEAUTIFUL YOU in a few seconds NEVER NEED SETTING PERMA-STYLED PARY CENTER RIGHT & LEFT FLIP UNDER FLIP OUT

STYLE SK-109 \$9.99 **Some Girls** \$9.99 6 WIGS IN ONE **Me Run** \$9.99 **LIES** \$9.99 **Skin-Crown** \$9.99 **RESPECTABLE** \$9.99

The Rolling Stones

Some Girls

Rolling Stones, 1978

Design: Peter Corrison

C'est **CHIC**



*chic cheer i want your love
le freak at last i am free
savoir faire sometimes you win
happy man (funny) bone*

Chic

C'est Chic

Atlantic, 1978

Art Direction: Bob Defrin

Photo: Joel Brodsky

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

DETROIT EMERALDS

I'M IN LOVE WITH YOU



Detroit Emeralds

I'm In Love With You

Westbound, 1973

Art Direction: David Krieger

Photo: Joel Brodsky

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

KY
STEREO 4002241



Harold Melvin & The Blue Notes
Harold Melvin & The Blue Notes
 Philadelphia International, 1972

Photo: Don Hunstein



Harold Melvin & The Blue Notes
I Miss You
 Philadelphia International, 1972

Photos: Steinbicker/Houghton, Inc.



The Doors
Strange Days
Elektra, 1967

Concept & Art Direction: William S. Harvey
Photo: Joel Brodsky
Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Grand Funk Railroad

Shinin' On

Capitol, 1974

Design: Andrew Cavaliere/Lynn Goldsmith

Art Direction: Lynn Goldsmith

Cover Art: Neil Adams/Walt

Simonson for Shorewood Graphics

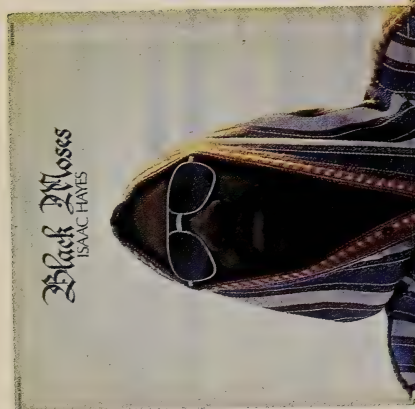


The Soft Machine

The Soft Machine

Probe, 1968

Design: Brian Goto/Eli Aliman/
Henry Epstein



Isaac Hayes

Black Moses

Stax, 1968

Art Direction: The Graffiteria/

David Krieger

Photo: Joel Brodsky





Peter Brown

Do You Wanna Get Funky With Me?
Drive, 1977

Design: Peter Brown/Henry Stone/
Cory Wade

Photo: Peter Brown



Freda Payne

Out Of Payne Comes Love
ABC, 1975

Design: Earl R. Klasky

Photo: Antonin Kratochvil



Joan Armatrading

Back To The Night

A&M, 1975

Art Direction: Favio Nicoli

Photo: Clive Arrowsmith



Isaac Hayes

Isaac Hayes Live At The Sahara Tahoe
Stax, 1973

Design: Ron Gordon/David Hogan



Marvin Gaye

What's Going On
Tamla, 1971

Art Direction: Curtis McNair
Photo: Hendin



Al Green

I'm Still In Love With You
Hi, 1972

Design: Unknown



Maxine Nightingale

Right Back Where We Started From
United Artists, 1976

Concept: Pierre Tubbs/Derek
Richards

Art Direction: Dave Murphy

Photo: Derek



Betty Davis

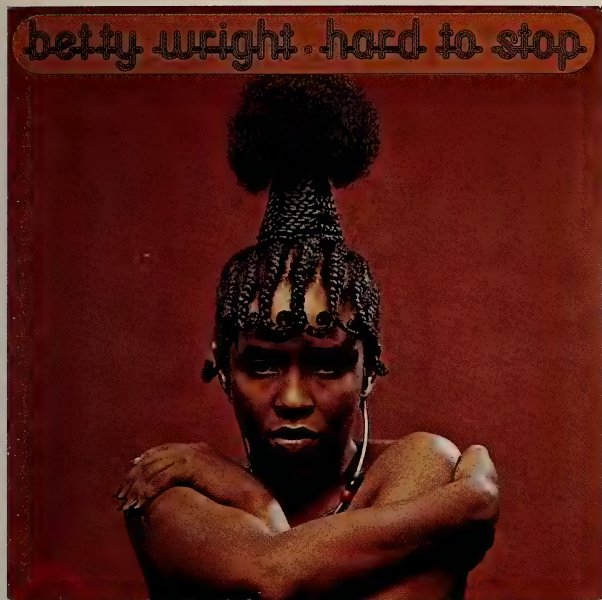
They Say I'm Different

Just Sunshine, 1973

Design: Ron Levine

Art Direction: Bill Levy

Photo: Mel Dixon



Betty Wright

Hard To Stop

Atlantic, 1973

Design: Loring Eutemey

Photo: Joel Brodsky

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



P. P. Arnold

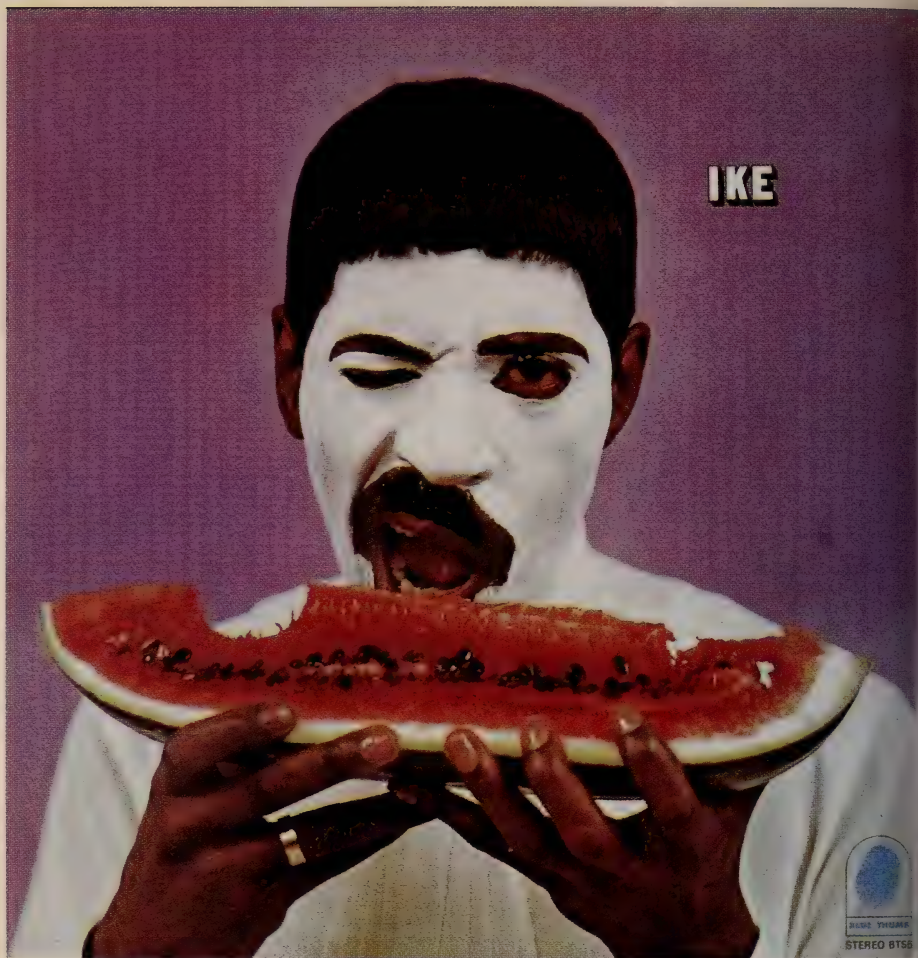
Kafunta

Immediate, 1970s

Design: Loog At The House

Of Immediate

Photo: Gered Mankowitz



Ike & Tina Turner

Outta Season

Blue Thumb, 1969

Design & Photo: Amos & Andy

TINA





The Doors

Morrison Hotel

Elektra, 1970

Design: Gary Burden

Photo: Henry Diltz

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



The Eagles

Hotel California

Asylum, 1976

Photo: David Alexander

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Flash

In The Can

Capitol, 1972

Design: John Hoernle

Photo: Rick Rankin



Flash

Flash

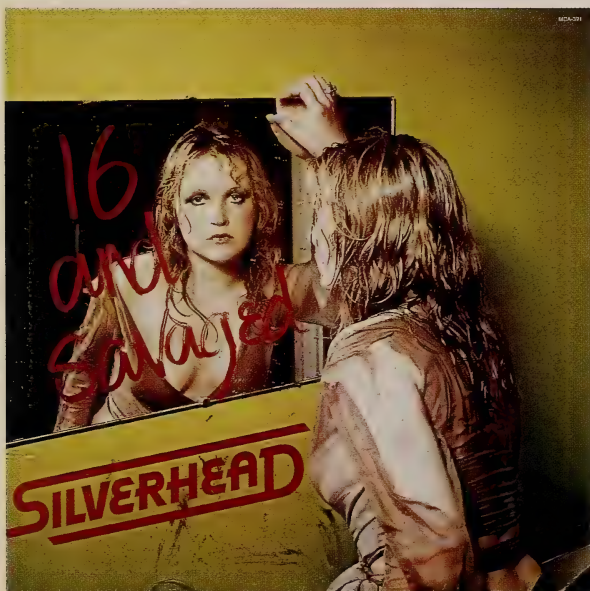
Capitol, 1972

Design: Unknown



The Hounds
Puttin' On The Dog
 Columbia, 1975

Photo: McGowan/Coder



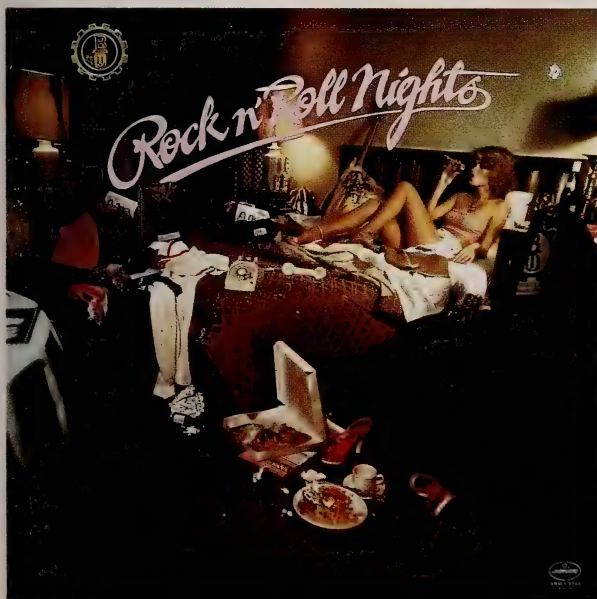
Silverhead
16 And Savaged
 MCA, 1973

Design: Chelita Secunda
 Photo: Keith Morris



Sad Cafe
Fanx Ta-Ra
 RCA, 1977

Design: Graves Aslett Associates,
 Ltd., London
 Concept: Carole Lisberg
 Photo: Gered Mankowitz



Bachman Turner Overdrive
Rock 'n' Roll Nights
 Mercury, 1979

Concept: BTO
 Art Direction & Photo:
 James O'Mara



Dennis Coffey
Finger Lickin' Good
 Westbound, 1975

Photo: Joel Brodsky
 Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

The album cover of Walter Egan (right) created quite a controversy with the obviously under-age girls depicted.

Das Cover von Walter Egan (rechts) war wegen der offensichtlich minderjährigen Mädchen auf dem Foto heftig umstritten.

La pochette d'album de Walter Egan (à droite) suscita une controverse en raison du trop jeune âge des filles représentées.

QUEEN QUEEN QUEEN QUEEN QUEEN



Queen

Queen Jazz

Elektra, 1978

Design: Cream

Concept: Queen

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group

To illustrate their hit *Fat Bottomed Girls*, Queen included this insert (right) in the album.

Um auf ihren Hit *Fat Bottomed Girls* aufmerksam zu machen, versah Queen das Album mit dieser Beilage (rechts).

Pour illustrer leur hit *Fat Bottomed Girls*, Queen ajouta ce dépliant (à droite) dans l'album.



(Insert/Beilage/Dépliant)
Queen Jazz



Montrose

Jump On It

Warner Bros., 1976

Design: Hipgnosis

JORGE SANTANA



Jorge Santana

Jorge Santana

Tomato, 1978

Design: Milton Glaser, Inc.

Painting: John Kacere



UFO
Force II
 Chrysalis, 1975
 Design: Hipgnosis

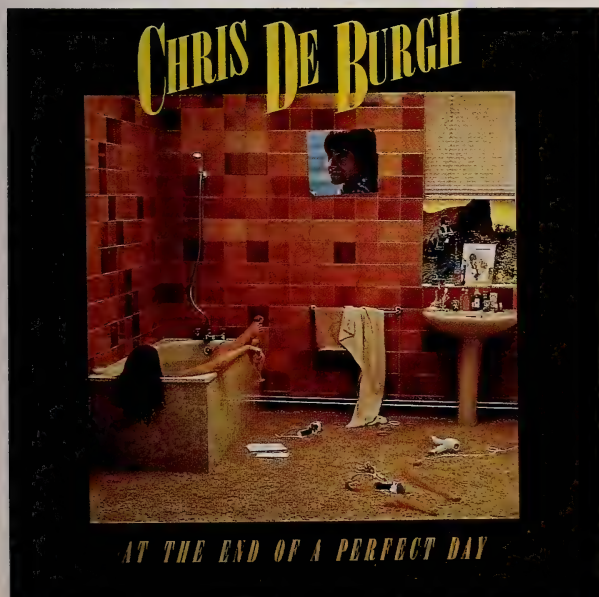


Godley & Creme
Freeze Frame
 Polydor, 1979
 Design: Hipgnosis



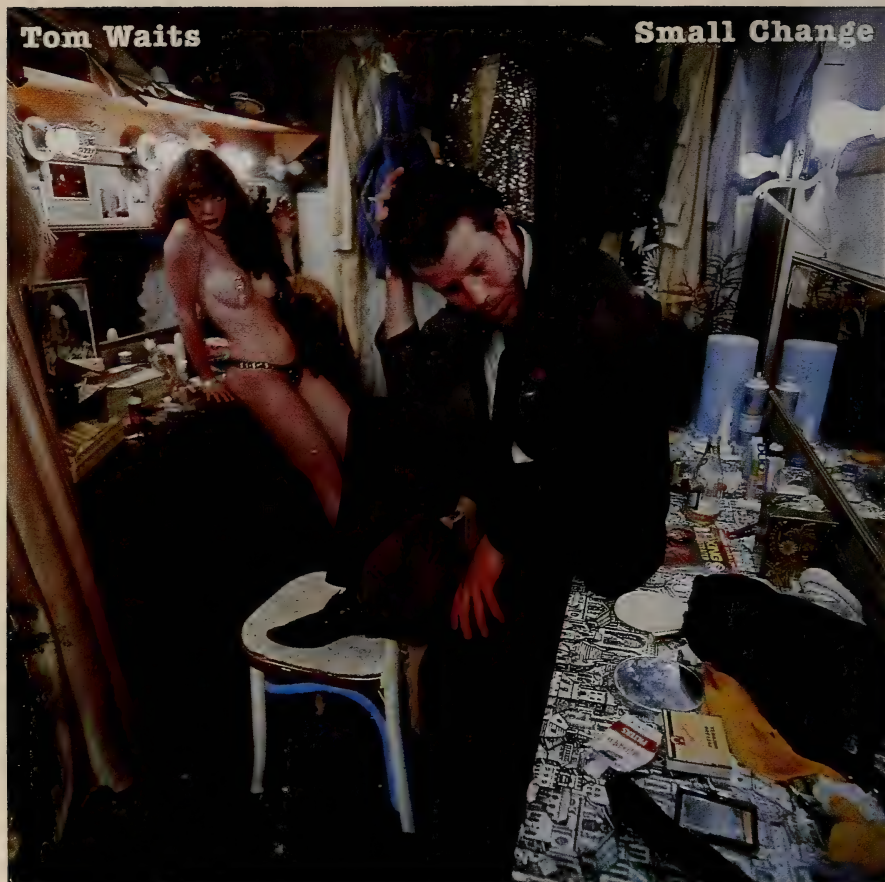
Foreigner
Head Games
 Atlantic, 1979

Art Direction: Sandi Young
 Photo: Chris Callis
 Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Chris De Burgh
At The End Of A Perfect Day
 A&M, 1977

Design: Nick Marshall
 Art Direction: Fabio Nicoli
 Photo: Roger Stowell



Tom Waits

Small Change

Asylum, 1976

Photo: Joel Brodsky

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



The Scorpions

Lovedrive

Mercury, 1979

Design: Hipgnosis



Charlie
Lines
Janus, 1978

Design: Terry Thomas
Photo: David Darling

Although cocaine is no longer P.C., pharmaceutically correct, note what the model is holding, the mirror and the album title itself.

Kokain ist zwar längst keine Modedroge mehr, aber man beachte, was die Frau in der Hand hält, den Spiegel und den Titel des Albums.

Quoique la cocaïne ne soit plus P.C., pharmaceutiquement correct, remarquez ce que tient le mannequin, le miroir et le titre de l'album lui-même.



Fresh

Feelin' Fresh

Prodigal, 1978

Design: Wriston Jones

Photo: Oliver Ferrand



Charlie

No Second Chance

Janus, 1977

Design & Photo: Richard Dilello



Tom Scott And The L.A. Express

Tom Scott And The L.A. Express

A&M/Ode, 1974

Graphic Design: Chuck Beeson

Patch & Buckle: Joe Garnett

Photo: Jim McCrary



Adrian Curvitz

The Way I Feel

Jet, 1979

Art Direction: Paul Welch/
Acrobat Design

Photo: Keith Ramsden



Love And Kisses

Love And Kisses

Casablanca, 1977

Photo: Alan Murano



Roxy Music
Country Life
 (Originalcover)
 Atco, 1974

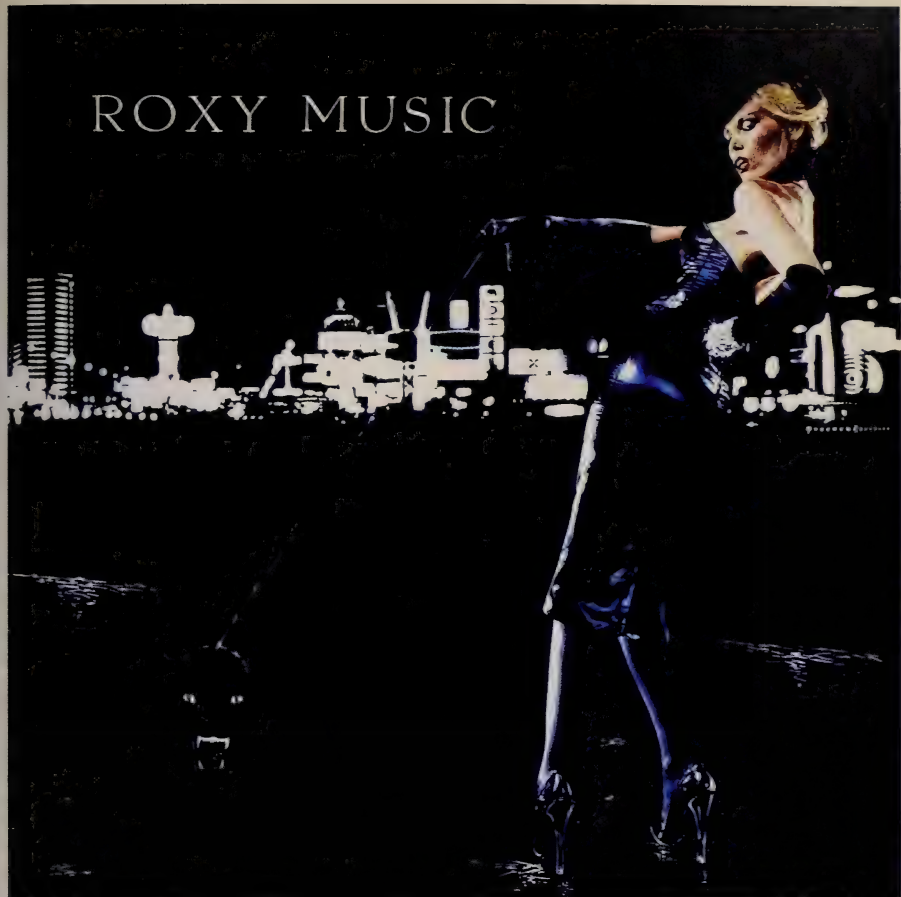
Design: Nicholas Deville
 Art Direction: Bryan Ferry
 Photo: Eric Bowman



Roxy Music
Country Life
 (2. Cover)
 Atco, 1974

Design: Nicholas Deville
 Art Direction: Bryan Ferry
 Photo: Eric Bowman
 Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

ROXY MUSIC



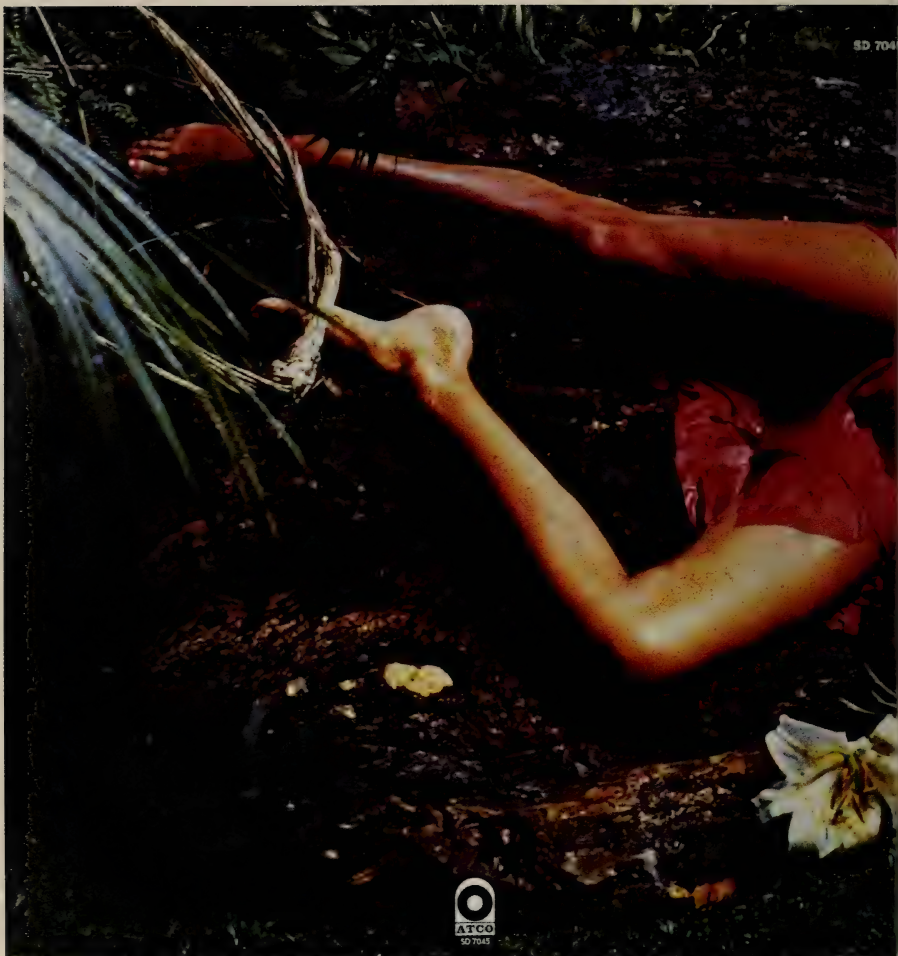
The original cover of *Country Life* was banned. The subsequent, safe cover is the most complete cover-up noted in rock.

Das Originalcover von *Country Life* wurde verboten. Das anschließende Cover ist die radikalste Entschärfung eines „anstößigen“ Motivs in der Geschichte der Rockmusik.

La pochette originale de *Country Life* fut interdite. La suivante, pochette de sûreté, est l'emballage le plus complet jamais rencontré dans le rock.

Roxy Music
For Your Pleasure
Island, 1973

Art Direction: Nicholas DeVille
Artwork: C. C. S.
Photo: Karl Stoeker



Roxy Music

Stranded

Atco, 1974

Design: Nicholas DeVille

Concept: Bryan Ferry/Bailey/Jennings/Hart

Photo: Karl Stoeker

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

ROXY MUSIC



PROMOTIONAL DJ COPY

SUGGESTED CUTS FOR AIR PLAY

ROXY MUSIC STRANDED

1. STREET LIFE (3:27)
2. MOTHER OF PEARL (4:53)
3. SEVENAGE (4:00)
4. A SONG FOR EUROPE (5:42)

NOT FOR SALE

Carole Bayer Sager



Carole Bayer Sager

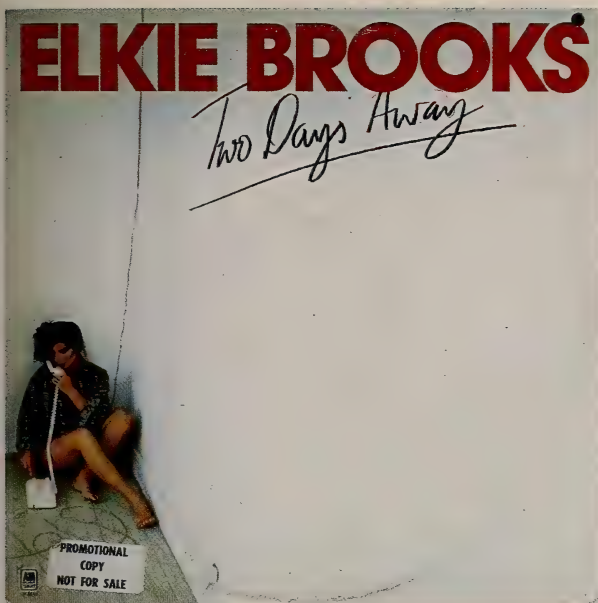
... Too

Elektra, 1978

Design: Ron Coro

Photo: Ethan Russell

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Elkie Brooks

Two Days Away

A&M, 1977

Design: Fabio Nicoli



Carly Simon

Boys In The Trees

Elektra, 1978

Art Direction: Johnny Lee &

Tony Lane

Photo: Deborah Turberville

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Cher
Take Me Home
 Casablanca, 1979
 Photo: Barry Levine



Elkie Brooks
Rich Man's Woman
 A&M, 1975
 Design: June Osaki
 Art Direction: Roland Young
 Lettering: Stan Evenson
 Photo: Chris Micoine



Cher
Prisoner
 Casablanca, 1979
 Photo: Harry Langdon



Rita Coolidge
The Lady's Not For Sale
 A&M, 1972
 Design: Chuck Beeson
 Art Direction: Roland Young
 Photo: Bob Jenkins

Humble Pie Thunderbox



Humble Pie
Thunderbox
A&M, 1974

Design: Hipgnosis



This group is more famous for the pie on the cover than any music they might have made. With all the attention this cover got, the record sold poorly.

Diese Gruppe ist eher wegen des Kuchens auf dem Cover bekannt als wegen ihrer Musik. Trotz der großen Aufmerksamkeit, die dem Cover zuteil wurde, verkaufte sich das Album schlecht.

Ce groupe est plus célèbre pour la tourte sur la pochette que pour n'importe lequel de leurs morceaux. Malgré le succès de la pochette, ce disque se vendit plutôt mal.

Mom's Apple Pie

Modern Romance

Brown Bag, 1972

Design: Nick Caruso



Linda Ronstadt
Silk Purse
 Capitol, 1970
 Design: Unknown



Cheryl Ladd
Dance Forever
 Capitol, 1979
 Art Direction: Roy Kohara
 Photo: Harry Langdon

Lisa Hartman

H O L D O N



Lisa Hartman

Hold On

Kirschner, 1979

Design: Rod Dyer, Inc.

Photo: Francesco Scavullo



Linda Ronstadt

Hasten Down The Wind

Asylum, 1972

Design: Kosh

Photo: Ethan A. Russell/Jim Shea

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Carly Simon

Playing Possum

Elektra, 1975

Design & Photo: Norman Seef

Art Direction: Glen Christenson

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Carly Simon

No Secrets

Elektra, 1972

Design: Unknown

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Linda Ronstadt

Living In The USA

Asylum, 1978

Design: Kosh

Photo: Jim Shea

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Labelle
Chameleon
 Epic, 1976

Design: Ed Lee/Andy Engel
 Photo: Lock Huey



Fanny
Fanny
 Reprise, 1970

Photo: Don Lewis



Nick Gilder

City Nights

Chrysalis, 1978

Design: David Allen

Concept & Photo: Jules Bates



Electric Light Orchestra
Out of the Blue

Electric Light Orchestra
Out Of The Blue
Jet, 1977

Design: Ria Lewerke with Kosh
Illustration: Shusei Nagaoka



Wings
Back To The Egg
MPL, 1979

Photo: John Shaw

UFO



PHENOMENON

UFO

Phenomenon

Chrysalis, 1974

Design: Hipgnosis

Painting: Maurice Tate



Stray
Stand Up And Be Counted
 Pye, 1975
 Design: Unknown



McGuinness Flint
McGuinness Flint
 Capitol, 1971
 Design: John Kosh
 Photo: Ethan A. Russell



Widow

Gone Too Far

Albatros, 1985

Design: Ken Kinnear &
Rollin Thomas

Photo: Bruce Surber



Grand Funk Railroad

Born To Die

Capitol, 1975

Painting: Jean-Paul Goude

Art Direction & Photo:

Lynn Goldsmith

PHILIPS

PMS 600-310 **STEREO**



SCREAMIN' JAY HAWKINS



...WHAT THAT IS!

Screamin' Jay Hawkins

...What That Is!

Philips, 1969

Graphics: Greg Irons

Photo: Dunstan Pereira

STEREO
AM
RECORDS
SP4781



Phil Ochs
Rehearsals For Retirement
A&M, 1968

Art Direction & Photo: Tom Wilkes



Kool And The Gang

Ladies' Night

Delite, 1979

Design: Joe Kotleba

Art Direction: M. Doud

Photo: Raul Vega



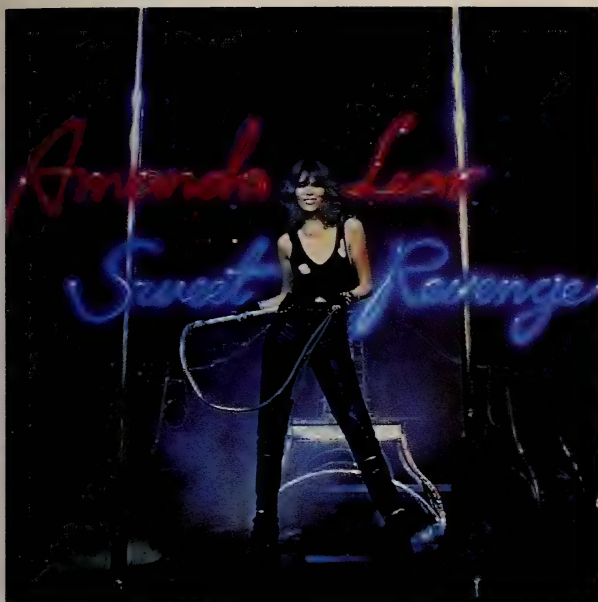
Amii Stewart

Knock On Wood

Ariola, 1979

Design: Cooke-Key

Photo: Brian Aris



Amanda Lear

Sweet Revenge

Epic, 1978

Design: Ariola-Eurodisc Studios

Photo: Denis Taranto



Donna Summer

Bad Girls

Casablanca, 1979

Design: Steve Lumel/

David Fleming/Gribbett

Concept: Donna Summer

Photo: Harry Langdon

KE 32195



ARGENT IN DEEP



Argent

In Deep

Epic, 1973

Design: Hipgnosis

TRICKSTER



BACK TO ZERO

Trickster
Back To Zero
Jet, 1979

Art Direction: Martin Poole
Photo: Fin Costello



Sun
Sunburn
Capitol, 1978

Design: Art Sims
Art Direction: Roy Kohara
Photo: Olivier Ferrand



Kiss

Peter Criss

Casablanca, 1978

Design: Howard Marks Advertising

Painting: Eraldo Carugati



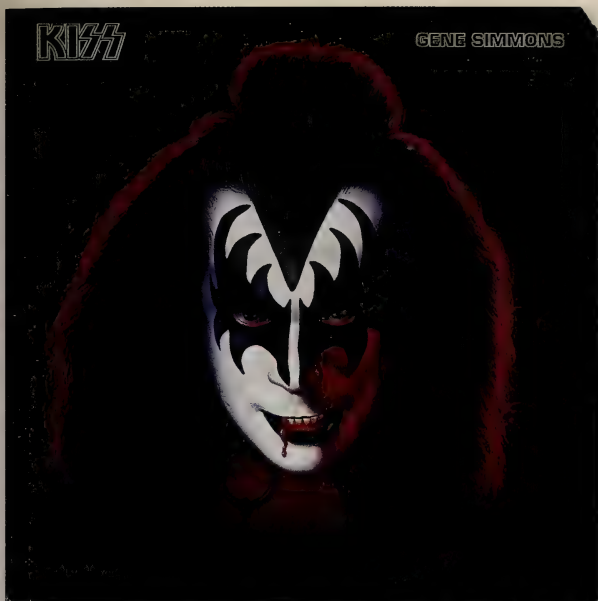
Kiss

Ace Frehley

Casablanca, 1978

Design: Howard Marks Advertising

Painting: Eraldo Carugati



Kiss

Gene Simmons
Casablanca, 1978

Design: Howard Marks Advertising
Painting: Eraldo Carugati



Kiss

Paul Stanley
Casablanca, 1978

Design: Howard Marks Advertising
Painting: Eraldo Carugati



Motels

Motels

Capitol, 1979

Art Direction: Roy Kohara/Henry Marquez

Photo: Elliot Gilbert



Strawbs

Deadlines

A&M, 1978

Design: Hipgnosis



Supertramp

Breakfast In America

A&M, 1979

Design: Mickey Haggerty

Concept & Art Direction: Mike Doud



Al Kooper
I Stand Alone
Columbia, 1969

Design: Bob Cato/John Berg/
Al Kooper
"Liberty" by: Sandy Speiser/
Don Hunstein



Various Artists
The People's Record
Warner Bros., 1976

Art Direction: Michael Hollyfield
Illustration: Ed Scarsbrick



Sparks
Propaganda
 Island, 1974
 Design: Monty Coles



Sparks
Indiscreet
 Island, 1975
 Photo: Richard Creamer



Sparks

Kimono My House

Island, 1974

Art Direction: Nicholas DeVille

Concept: Ron Mael/

Nicholas DeVille

Photo: Karl Stoeker



Supertramp

Crisis? What Crisis?

A&M, 1975

Design: Fabio Nicoli/Paul Wakefield/
Dick Ward

From an Idea by Richard Davies



Flash And The Pan

Flash And The Pan

Epic, 1979

Design: Janet Perr/Gene Greif

Photo: Ken Ambrose



Space
Deliverance
 Vogue, 1977
 Design: Hipgnosis



10 CC
Deceptive Bends
 Mercury, 1977
 Design: Hipgnosis



Black Sabbath
Never Say Die!
 Warner Bros., 1978
 Design: Hipgnosis



10 CC
How Dare You!
 Mercury, 1976
 Design: Hipgnosis with George Hardie
 Photo: Hipgnosis with Howard Bartop



Sex Pistols
The Mini Album
Chaos, 1976

Artwork: Satoshi Smash Suginata



The Clash

The Clash

CBS, 1977

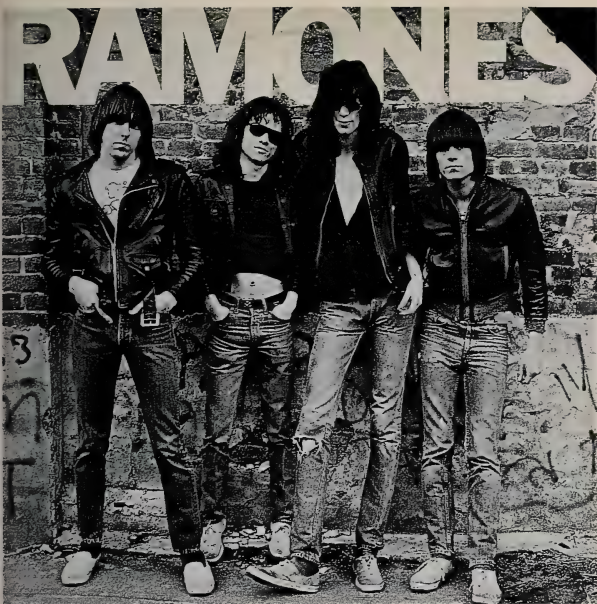
Photo: Kate Simon



Slade
Slayed?
 Polydor, 1972
 Photo: Gered Mankowitz



New York Dolls
New York Dolls
 Mercury, 1973
 Photo: Toshi



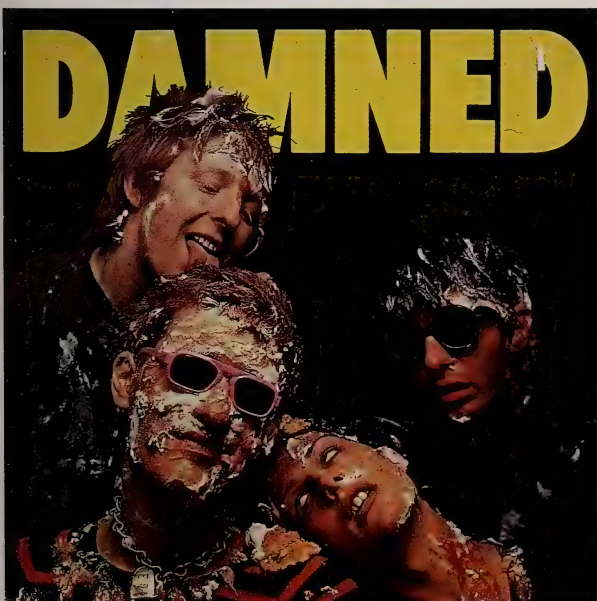
The Ramones

Ramones

Sire, 1976

Photo: Roberta Bayley

Courtesy Punk Magazine



The Damned

Damned, Damned, Damned

Stiff, 1970s

Design: Big Jobs, Inc.

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Richard Hell & The Voidoids

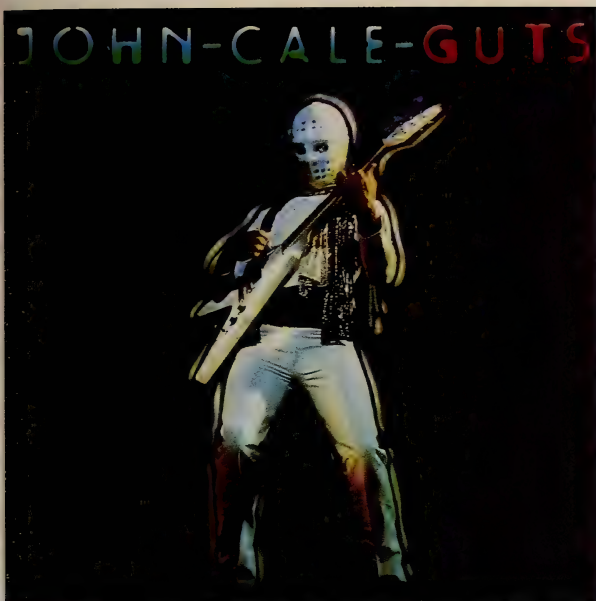
Blank Generation

Sire, 1977

Design & Art Direction:

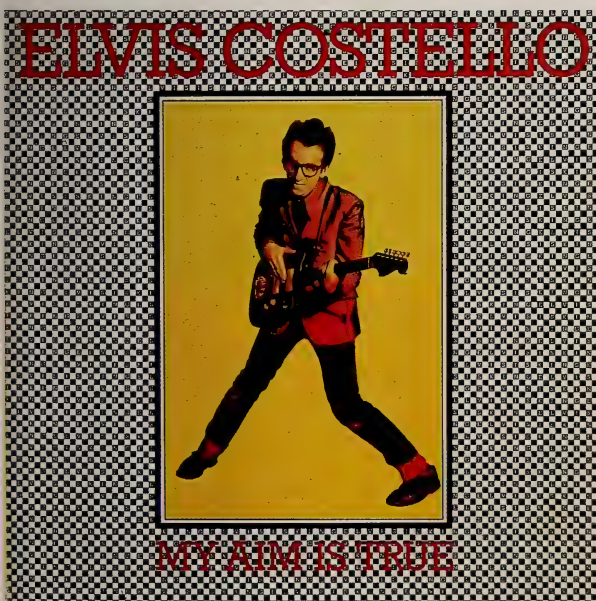
John Giles/John G. (Richard Hell)

Photo: Roberta Bayley



John Cale
Guts
Island, 1977

Design: Bloomfield/Travis
Art Direction & Photo: Michael Beal



Elvis Costello
My Aim Is True
Columbia, 1977
Design: Unknown



The Jam

In The City

Polydor, 1977

Design: Bill Smith

Photo: Martin Goddard

L
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The Clash

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The Clash

London Calling

Epic, 1979

Design: Ray Lowry

Photo: Pennie Smith

★THE CLASH★COMBAT ROCK★



The Clash
Combat Rock
 Epic, 1982
 Design: Unknown



The Clash
Give 'Em Enough Rope
 Epic, 1978
 Design: Unknown



Eddie And The Hotrods

Teenage Depression

Island, 1977

Design: Michael Beal



Patti Smith Group

Easter

Arista, 1978

Design: Unknown

PUBLIC IMAGE LTD.



SECOND EDITION.

Public Image Ltd.

Second Edition

Island, 1979

Photo: Tony McGee

1980s–90s

As the eighties began, rock and roll and its faithful followers had reached the second half of their lives. In *My Generation*, The Who sang the lyrics “I hope I die before I get old”. Too many rockers lived and died by those lines. In the first three years of the eighties alone, John Lennon, Marvin Gaye, Bob Hite, Bob Marley, John Bonham and Dennis Wilson all died of unnatural causes. Yet rock music, rather than dying or fading away, became bigger than ever.

Part of the reason for the incredible growth of rock was the success of the Sony Walkman cassette machine, which dramatically increased the sound quality and portability of recorded music. In addition, MTV, a total music cable station, was launched in 1981, which brought music videos into homes 24 hours a day. MTV was soon followed by VH-1, an adult music video channel, and TNN, the Nashville video network. Stars could now be made overnight and could just as easily be yesterday's news the following morning. Rather than developing hit acts of their own, the record companies could now buy them fully assembled – batteries included.

The business of music became a billion-dollar industry and needed more megastars to feed the new media machinery. Michael Jackson's

Thriller album became the biggest selling album of all time; Madonna sold more records than any other female performer in history; and Whitney Houston had seven consecutive number-one hits, topping The Beatles previous record of six. *Many stars, including Diana Ross and Elton John*, left the record companies that had established them for multi-million-dollar contracts with new labels – only to return to their original labels the same decade, much older, wiser – and richer. The Who, The Doobie Brothers, Yes, The Eagles and Steely Dan all disbanded only to reunite again for another payday.

Perhaps feeling a little guilty about all the money being tossed at them, a number of major music acts started a new trend, charity-rock. Although George Harrison had started the movement with the Bangladesh benefit concert in 1971, the eighties gave us Band Aid, Farm Aid, Live Aid and the *We Are The World* fund-raising record.

Rock and roll, once anti-establishment, became part of the establishment in its middle age. The biggest rock tours were soon sponsored by beer and soda companies. Eddie Van Halen married Valerie Bertinelli, Ringo Starr married Barbara Bach, Billy Joel married Christie Brinkley and Madonna married Sean Penn. Rock music became so settled down and acceptable that a “Rock and Roll Hall of Fame” was even established in Cleveland. Youthful music movements like rap and hip-hop tried to bring rock back downtown, but most of the multi-millionaire rock stars preferred to stay uptown.

The rebellious punk-rock movement didn't lose its anger but became more musical – with new-wave acts like Graham Parker, Elvis Costello and The Clash. Garage-rock was transformed into grunge rock with Nirvana, Pearl Jam and The Stone Temple Pilots. Reggae not only maintained its popularity but also had a revival with the ska bands Madness and The Specials.

The biggest and most innovative trend in pop music was the development in 1982 of the compact disc. CD sales had expanded enormously by the mid-eighties and, by the end of the decade, the manufacture of vinyl record albums was virtually phased out. Just like the 78 rpm record, the record album became a relic of the past. The room for cover art was reduced from 12 to 5 inches while the price of albums almost doubled. Yet, the public gleefully discarded their record collections and replaced them with CDs. For the first time in rock history, almost everything that had been recorded previously was preserved and reissued. There would be no last waltz.

Anfang der achtziger Jahre hatten der Rock 'n' Roll und seine treuen Anhänger die zweite Lebenshälfte erreicht. In ihrem Song *My Generation* sangen die Who „I hope I die before I get old“. Viel zu viele Rockmusiker lebten und starben nach dieser Maxime. Allein zwischen 1980 und 1983 starben John Lennon, Marvin Gaye, Bob Hite, Bob Marley, John Bonham und Dennis Wilson eines unnatürlichen Todes. Aber die Rockmusik war weit davon entfernt, schwächer zu werden oder gar zu sterben, sondern wurde im Gegenteil bedeutender denn je.

Der neuerliche immense Erfolg des Rock war nicht zuletzt dem von Sony entwickelten Walkman zu verdanken, der die Klangqualität enorm verbesserte, und es möglich machte, jederzeit und überall Kassetten abzuspielen. Außerdem wurde 1981 der Musiksender MTV gestartet, der die Menschen zu Hause rund um die Uhr mit Musikvideos versorgte. Kurz darauf folgten VH-1, ein Musikvideosender für Erwachsene, und TNN, die Nashville-Videosendergruppe. Stars konnten nun über Nacht geboren werden und am nächsten Tag schon wieder Schnee von gestern sein. Statt Hits selbst zu entwickeln, konnten die Plattenfirmen sie jetzt fix und fertig kaufen, sozusagen mit eingebauter Batterie.

Die Musikbranche wurde zu einem Milliardengeschäft und brauchte mehr Mega-Stars, um die neue Medienmaschinerie zu füttern. Michael Jacksons *Thriller*-Album wurden zum größten Verkaufsschlager aller Zeiten; Madonna verkaufte mehr Schallplatten als irgendeine andere Popsängerin in der Musikgeschichte, und Whitney Houston landete hintereinander sieben Tophits, womit sie den Rekord der Beatles brach, die es zuvor auf sechs gebracht hatten. Viele Stars, darunter Diana Ross und Elton John verließen ihre Plattenfirmen, die sie berühmt gemacht hatten, und schlossen mit neuen Labels Millionen-Dollar-Verträge ab, nur um noch im selben Jahrzehnt zu ihren ersten Plattenfirmen zurückzukehren – älter, klüger, reicher. The Who, die Doobie Brothers, Yes, The Eagles und Steely Dan lösten sich auf und taten sich dann wieder zusammen, um noch einmal das große Geld zu machen.

Vielleicht, weil sie ob des vielen Geldes, mit dem sie überschüttet wurden, allmählich ein schlechtes Gewissen bekamen, riefen einige Musikstars einen neuen Trend ins Leben: den Benefizrock. George Harrison hatte zwar schon 1971 mit dem Benefizkonzert für Bangladesh ähnliches gemacht, doch erst die achtziger Jahre bescherten uns solche Projekte wie Band Aid, Farm Aid, Live Aid und die Rekordeinnahmen für den Hungerhilfefonds von *We Are The World*.

Der Rock 'n' Roll, einst gegen das Establishment gerichtet, wurde jetzt, in seinen besten Jahren, selbst Teil des Establishments. Die größten Rocktourneen wurden schon bald von Bierbrauereien und Cola-Firmen gesponsert. Eddie Van Halen heiratete Valerie Bertinelli, Ringo Starr heiratete Barbara Bach, Billy Joel heiratete Christie Brinkley und Madonna heiratete Sean Penn. Die Rockmusik hatte sich inzwischen so sehr etabliert, daß in Cleveland sogar eine „Hall of Fame“ des Rock 'n' Roll gegründet wurde. Junge Trends wie Rap und Hip Hop versuchten, den Rock zurück in die Innenstädte zu bringen, doch die meisten Rockstars, inzwischen Multimillionäre, blieben lieber in den vornehmen Villenvierteln.

Die rebellische Punk-Rock-Bewegung war zwar zornig wie eh und je, wurde aber durch Vertreter des New Wave wie Graham Parker, Elvis Costello und The Clash musikalischer. Aus dem Garage Rock der Amateur- oder Garagenbands wurde der Grunge-Rock von Gruppen wie Nirvana, Pearl Jam und The Stone Temple Pilots. Reggae war nicht nur nach wie vor populär, sondern erlebte sogar mit den Ska-Bands Madness und The Specials einen neuen Boom.

Der größte und innovativste Schub für die Popmusik kam mit der Entwicklung der Compact Disc im Jahre 1982. Mitte der achtziger Jahre hatte sich die CD auf dem Markt durchgesetzt, und gegen Ende des Jahrzehnts wurde die Herstellung von Vinylschallplatten praktisch eingestellt. Ebenso wie die Schallplatte mit 78 Umdrehungen pro Minute gehörte nun auch die Langspielplatte der Vergangenheit an. Die Fläche für die graphische Gestaltung der Cover reduzierte sich von 30 cm Durchmesser auf knapp 13 cm, während sich der Preis für ein Album fast verdoppelte. Doch die Musikfreunde trennten sich leichten Herzens von ihren Plattensammlungen und ersetzten sie durch CDs. Zum ersten Mal in der Geschichte der Rockmusik wurden sämtliche Aufnahmen der Vergangenheit neu eingespielt und auf den Markt gebracht. Einen letzten Walzer würde es nicht geben.

Quand s'ouvrirent les années quatre-vingt, le rock 'n' roll et ses fidèles entamèrent la seconde moitié de leur vie. *I Hope I die before I get old* («J'espère mourir avant d'être vieux») chantaient les Who dans *My Generation*. Trop de rockers ont vécu et sont morts avec ces mots. Entre 1980 et 1983, John Lennon, Marvin Gaye, Bob Hite, Bob Marley, John Bonham et Dennis Wilson moururent de mort non naturelle. La musique rock, quant à elle, plutôt que de mourir ou de s'évanouir, devenait plus forte que jamais.

Une des explications à cette incroyable croissance du rock est le succès du Walkman Sony qui améliora d'incroyable manière la qualité et la mobilité du son enregistré. En plus de cela, MTV, une chaîne câblée entièrement musicale, fut lancée en 1981, apportant des clips dans les foyers vingt-quatre heures sur vingt-quatre. MTV fut bientôt suivie de VH-1, un chaîne de musique pour adultes et TNN, le réseau de clips de Nashville. Les stars pouvaient désormais être faites pendant la nuit et tout aussi facilement faire partie du passé le lendemain. Plutôt que former des créateurs de hits, les maisons de disques pouvaient désormais les acheter déjà assemblés et les piles fournies avec.

Le marché de la musique devint une industrie milliardaire qui réclamait toujours plus de méga-stars pour nourrir la machinerie des nouveaux médias. L'album *Thriller* de Michael Jackson devint le disque le plus vendu de tous les temps. Madonna a vendu plus de disques que n'importe quelle autre chanteuse dans l'histoire et Whitney Houston a eu sept n°1 consécutifs, battant le précédent record de six détenu par les Beatles. De nombreuses stars, dont Diana Ross et Elton John, quittèrent les maisons de disques qui les avaient lancés pour des contrats famineux avec de nouvelles compagnies, pour revenir ensuite plus vieux, plus sages et plus riches vers leurs maisons d'origine. Les Who, les Doobie Brothers, Yes, les Eagles et Steely Dan se séparèrent, et se reformèrent ensuite afin de gagner leur vie.

Se sentant peut-être un peu coupables de tout l'argent déversé sur eux, beaucoup de musiciens vedettes ont lancé une nouvelle tendance, le rock de charité. Si George Harrison a été l'initiateur du mouvement avec le concert au profit du Bangladesh en 1971, les années quatre-vingt nous ont donné Band Aid, Farm Aid, Live Aid, et le disque collecteur de fonds *We Are The World*.

Anti-institutionnel à l'origine, le rock 'n' roll devint une institution dans sa maturité. Les plus grandes tournées de rock furent bientôt

financées par des marques de bières et de sodas. Eddie Van Halen épousa Valerie Bertinelli, Ringo Starr épousa Barbara Bach, Billy Joel épousa Christie Brinkley et Madonna épousa Sean Penn. La musique rock est devenue tellement acceptable qu'on a ouvert un Rock And Roll Hall of Fame à Cleveland. Des mouvements juvéniles comme le rap et le hip hop ont essayé de ramener le rock au cœur de la ville, mais la plupart des rockstars multimilliardaires ont préféré rester dans les quartiers résidentiels.

Le mouvement de révolte punk n'a pas perdu sa colère mais il est devenu plus musical avec des musiciens new wave comme Graham Parker, Elvis Costello et les Clash. Le garage rock s'est transformé en grunge rock avec Nirvana, Pearl Jam et les Stone Temple Pilots. Le reggae n'a pas seulement conservé sa popularité, il a également connu un renouveau avec les groupes de ska Madness et les Specials.

Le phénomène le plus important et le plus novateur de la musique pop fut le développement du disque compact en 1982. Les ventes de CD augmentèrent considérablement au milieu des années quatre-vingt, et à la fin de la décennie, la fabrication de disques vinyle était pratiquement arrêtée. Tout comme le 78 tours avant lui, l'album 33 tours est devenu une relique du passé. L'espace graphique pour les pochettes s'est réduit d'un carré de 30 cm de côté à un carré de 12 cm de côté, tandis que le prix des albums a pratiquement doublé. Les gens ont allégrement bazardé leurs collections de microsillons et ont remplacé ceux-ci par des disques compacts. Pour la première fois dans l'histoire du rock, presque tout ce qui avait été enregistré a été converti en son digital et réédité. Il n'y aura pas de dernière valse.

LOVERBOY



Get Lucky

Loverboy

Get Lucky

Columbia, 1981

Design: John Berg

Photo: David Kennedy



The Marshall Tucker Band

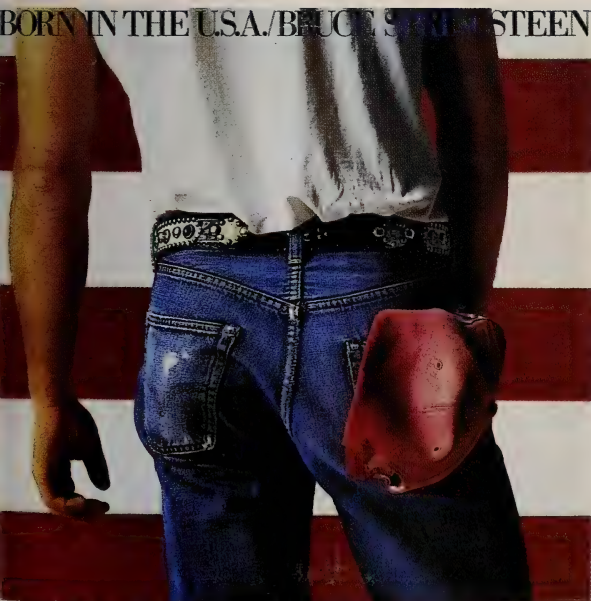
Tuckerized

Warner Bros., 1982

Art Direction: Nancy Greenberg

Photo: Arnold Rosenberg

BORN IN THE U.S.A./BRUCE SPRINGSTEEN



Bruce Springsteen

Born In The U.S.A.

Columbia, 1984

Design & Art Direction: Andrea Klein

Photo: Annie Leibovitz



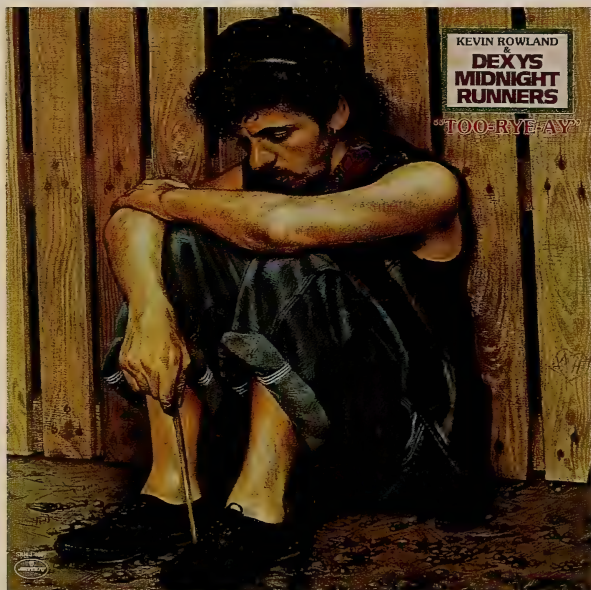
Violent Femmes

Violent Femmes

Slash, 1982

Design: Jeff Price

Photo: Ron Hugo



Kevin Rowland & Dexy's Midnight Runners

"Too-Rye-Ay"

Mercury, 1982

Design: Peter Barrett

Painting: Andrew Ratcliffe

Photo: Kim Knott

TOM PETTY AND THE HEARTBREAKERS



Southern Accents

Tom Petty And The Heartbreakers
Southern Accents
 MCA, 1985

Design: Tommy Steele/
 Steele Works Design
 Painting: Winslow Homer

PRISM small change



Prism
Small Change
 Capitol, 1982

Art Direction: Roy Kohara
 Illustration: Norman Rockwell



REO Speedwagon

Hi Infidelity

Epic, 1980

Design: Unknown



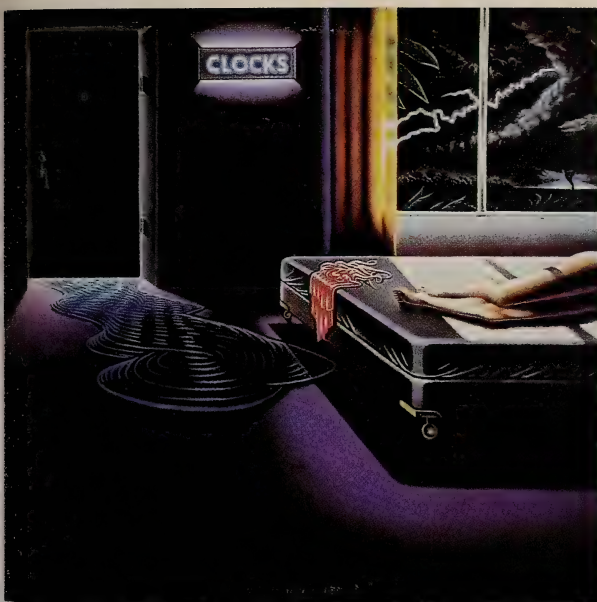
Manhattans

After Midnight

Columbia, 1980

Design: Paula Scher

Illustration: Mark Hess

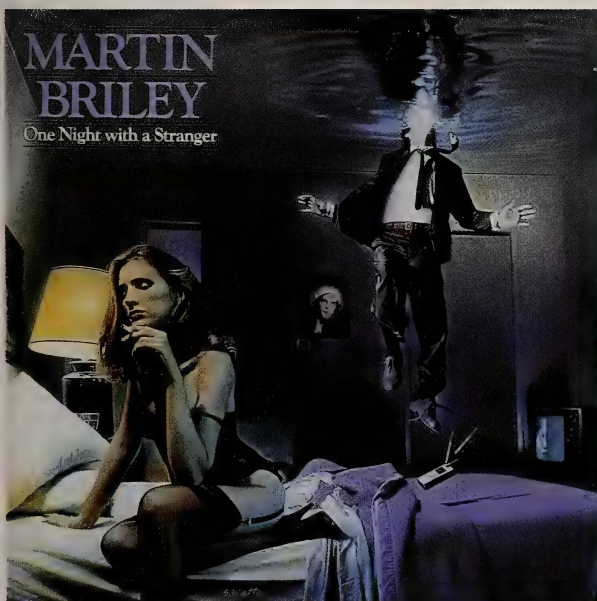


Clocks

Clocks

Boulevard, 1982

Illustration: John Lykes



Martin Briley

One Night With A Stranger

Mercury, 1983

Design: Lumel Whiteman Studio

Art Direction: Bill Levy/

Murry Whiteman

Illustration: Stan Watts

SPARKS
Angst In My Pants



Sparks

Angst In My Pants
Atlantic, 1982

Design: Larry Vignon
Concept: Ron Mael
Photo: Eric Blum
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Depeche Mode

A Broken Frame

Sire, 1982

Design: Unknown



Midnight Oil

Diesel And Dust

Columbia, 1988

Design: Unknown



Rush
Permanent Waves
 Mercury, 1980
 Design: Unknown



Shooting Star
Hang On For Your Life
 Virgin/Epic, 1981
 Art Direction: Karen Katz
 Photo: Duane Michaels



Honeymoon Suite

Honeymoon Suite

Warner Bros., 1984

Design: Steve Gerdes/Dean Motter

Photo: Patrick Harbron



Echo & The Bunnymen

Porcupine

Sire, 1983

Design: Martyn Atkins

Photo: Brian Griffin



Echo & The Bunnymen

Heaven Up Here

Sire, 1981

Design: Martyn Atkins

Photo: Brian Griffin



Echo & The Bunnymen

Ocean Rain

Sire, 1984

Design: Martyn Atkins

Photo: Brian Griffin



Echo & The Bunnymen

Crocodiles

Korova, 1980

Photo: Brian Griffin



The Sorrows

Love Too Late

Pavillion, 1981

Art Direction: Karen Katz



The J. Geils Band

Love Stinks

EMI, 1982

Design: Carin Goldberg/
Mike Handel

Art Direction: Carin Goldberg

Photo: © 1952 Cadence
Industries Corp.



Cock Robin

Cock Robin

Columbia, 1985

Art Direction: Lane/Donald

Photo: Dennis Keeley



The Strangers

Dreamtime

Epic, 1987

Design: Jean-Luke Epstein/Graphyk

HEAVEN 17
Sunset Now



Heaven 17
Sunset Now
Virgin Records Ltd., 1984
Design: Unknown



Book Of Love in Lullaby

M C M L X X X V I I I

Book Of Love

Lullaby

Sire, 1988

Design: Nick Egan & Tracy Veal

Painting: "Cupid Considering" by

Julie Margaret Cameron, 1872



Church

The Church

Capitol, 1982

Art Direction: Roy Kohara &

Peter Shea

Illustration: Paul Pettie



Europe
Europe
 Epic, 1989
 Design: Unknown



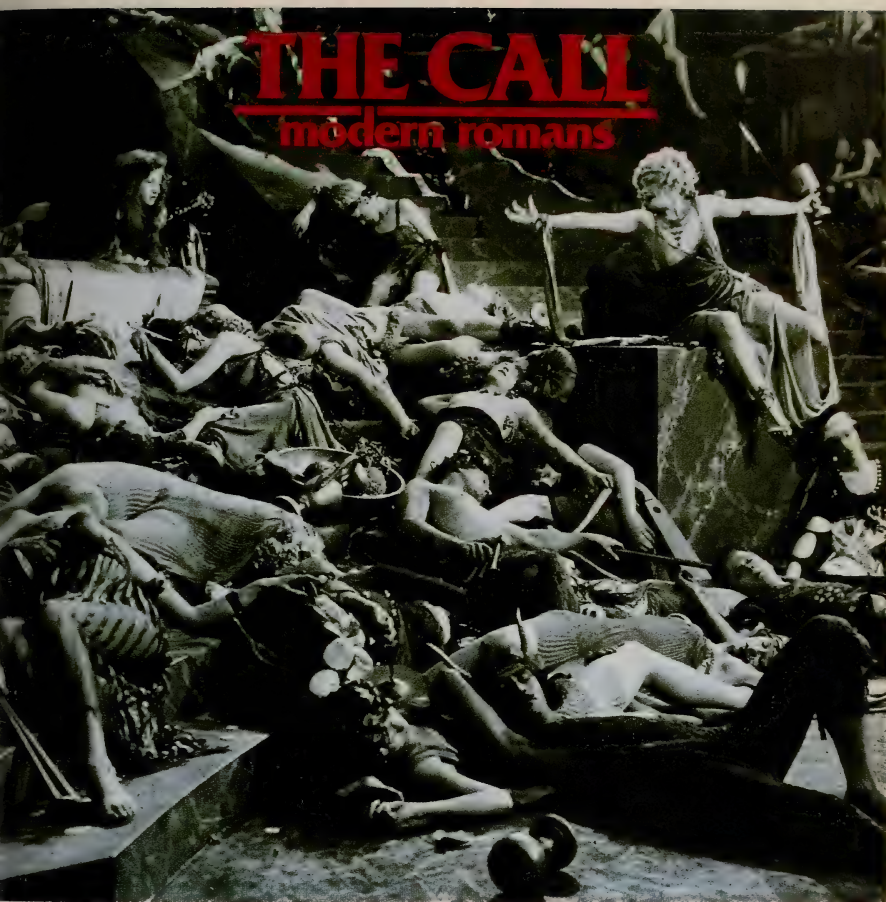
Dead Can Dance
Within The Realm Of A Dying Sun
 Cad, 1987
 Design: Brendon Perry
 Photo: Bernard Oudin



Visage
Visage
 Polydor, 1981
 Design: Visage
 Artwork: Ian Gillies



Black Sabbath
The Eternal Idol
 Warner Bros., 1987
 Design: Shoot That Tiger!
 Photo: Cindy Palmano



The Call
Modern Romans
Mercury, 1983

Design: L&W Design
Concept: Michael Been
Photo: © Paramount Pictures

TOTO

(i'so-lā'tion)



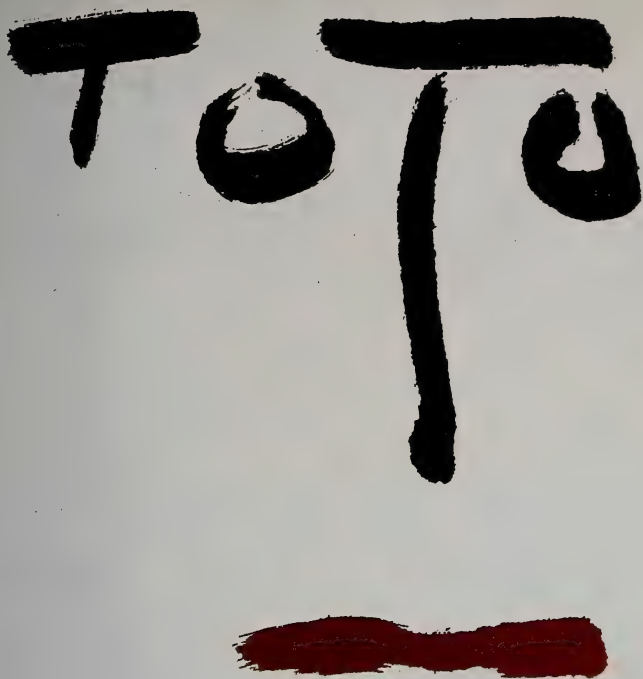
Toto

Isolation

Columbia, 1984

Design: Bill Murphy, Dyer/Kahn, Inc.

Illustration: Robert Kopecky



Toto

Turn Back

Columbia, 1981

Design: Tony Lane



The Pet Shop Boys

Introspective

EMI-Manhattan, 1988

Design: Mark Farrow/

At Three Associates/

The Pet Shop Boys

Photo: Eric Watson

ELTON JOHN

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Elton John

21 At 33

MCA, 1980

Design & Concept: Norman Moore

Art Direction: George Osaki/

Norman Moore

Photo: Jim Shea



Le Roux
So Fired Up
 RCA, 1983

Design: Mike Doud
 Concept, Illustration & Photo:
 Paul Maxon



Elton John
The Fox
 Geffen, 1981

Art Direction: Richard Seireeni
 Photo: Eric Blum
 Photo of Elton John by Terry O'Neil

THE CURE



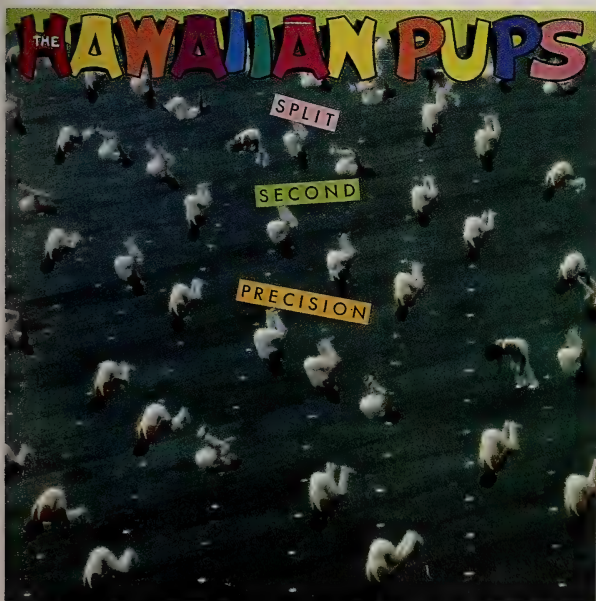
...happily ever after

The Cure

...happily ever after

A&M, 1980

Design: Ben Kelly



The Hawaiian Pups

Split Second Precision

Portrait, 1983

Concept: The Hawaiian Pups

Art Direction: Chris Austopchuk

Photo: Heinz Kluetmeier/

Sports Illustrated



Dan Hill
Real Love
 Columbia, 1989

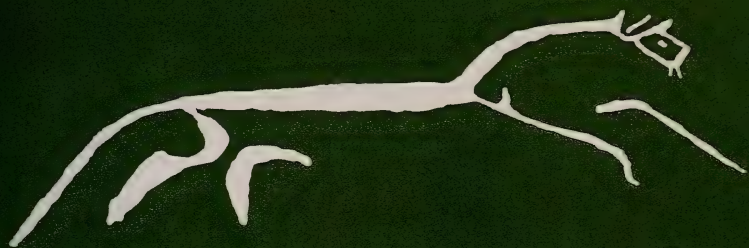
Art Direction: Stacy Drummond
 Illustration: Ann Field



Joe Jackson
Night And Day
 A&M, 1982

Art Direction: Joe Jackson
 Artwork: Philip Burke

XTC English Settlement



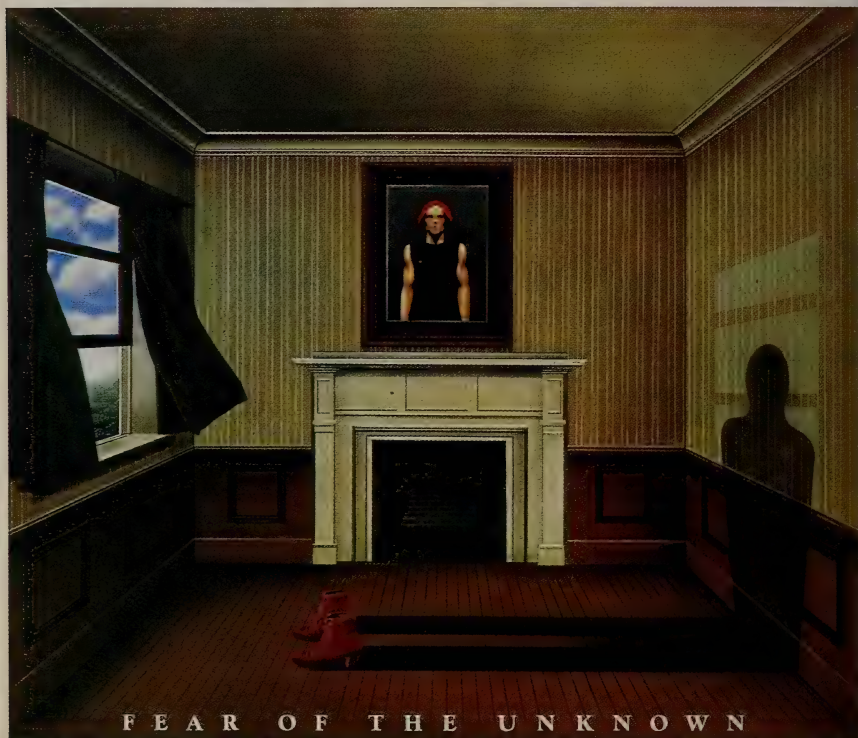
XTC

English Settlement

Virgin, 1982

Illustration: Art Dragon

MARTIN BRILEY



Martin Briley

Fear Of The Unknown

Mercury, 1981

Design & Art Direction: Bob Heimal

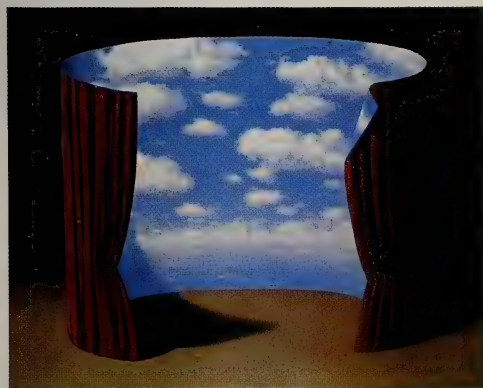
Concept: Bill Levy

Illustration: Norman Walker



The Art Of Noise
In-No-Sense? Nonsense!
 Chrysalis, 1987
 Art Direction: John Pasche
 Photo: Alan David-Tu

Gladys Knight & The Pips
 Visions



Gladys Knight & The Pips
Visions
 Columbia, 1983
 Design: Nancy Donald
 Painting: "Les Memoires d'un Saint"
 by René Magritte



Duran Duran

Rio

Capitol, 1982

Design: Malcolm Garrett/
Assorted iMaGes, London

Illustration: Nagel, Los Angeles

The Nylons

ONE SIZE FITS ALL



The Nylons

One Size Fits All

Open Air, 1982

Design: Dean Motter for Diagram

Photo: Patrick Harbron



Bernadette Peters

Now Playing

MCA, 1981

Art Direction: George Osaki

Painting: Alberto Vargas



Bernadette Peters

Bernadette Peters

MCA, 1980

Design: Alberto Vargas

Art Direction: George Osaki/Vartan



The Cars

Heartbeat Of The City

Elektra, 1984

Design: David Robinson

Painting: "Art-o-matic Loop

Di Loop" by Peter Phillip

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Paul McCartney

PRESS TO PLAY

Paul McCartney

Press To Play

MPL/Capitol, 1986

Photo: George Hurrell

MIDGE URE



THE GIFT



Midge Ure

The Gift

No Label, 1985

Design: Unknown



It Bites

The Big Lad In The Windmill

Geffen, 1986

Concept: It Bites

Artwork: Stylorouge

Painting: David O'Connor



Paul Anka

The Painter

United Artists, 1976

Design & Art Direction: Ria Lewerke

Painting: Andy Warhol

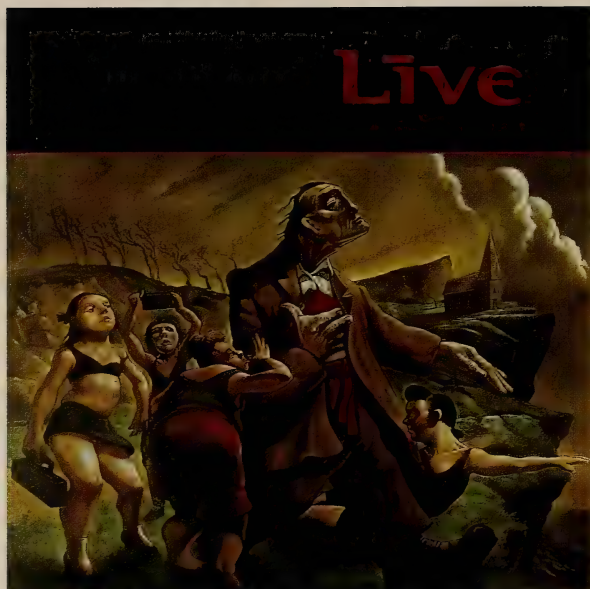


Talking Heads

Speaking In Tongues

Sire, 1983

Design: Robert Rauschenberg



Live

Throwing Copper
Radioactive, 1994

Design: Tim Steadman/
Todd Gollopo

Art Direction: Tim Steadman
Painting: "Sisters Of Mercy"
by Peter Howson



Talking Heads
Naked
Fly/Sire, 1988

Design: M & Co., New York
Concept: David Byrne
Painting: Paula Wright

THE PRODIGY

MUSIC FOR THE JILTED GENERATION

The Prodigy

Music For The Jilted Generation

XL Recordings, 1994

Photo: Stuart Haygarth

ALTERED IMAGES



'don't talk to me about love'

Altered Images

Don't Talk To Me About Love

Portrait, 1983

Illustration: "Big Joe Turner" by David Band



Cruel Story Of Youth

Cruel Story Of Youth

Columbia, 1989

Art Direction: Christopher
Austopchuk

Photo: David LaChapelle



OBJECTS OF DESIRE

Michael Franks

Michael Franks

Objects Of Desire

Warner Bros., 1982

Painting: "Two Tahitian Women"
by Paul Gauguin



Judas Priest
Point Of Entry
 Columbia, 1981
 Design: John Berg
 Photo: Art Kane



Simple Minds
Life In A Day
 Virgin, 1987
 Design: Unknown



Art In America

Art In America

Pavillion, 1983

Design: Ioannis



INXS

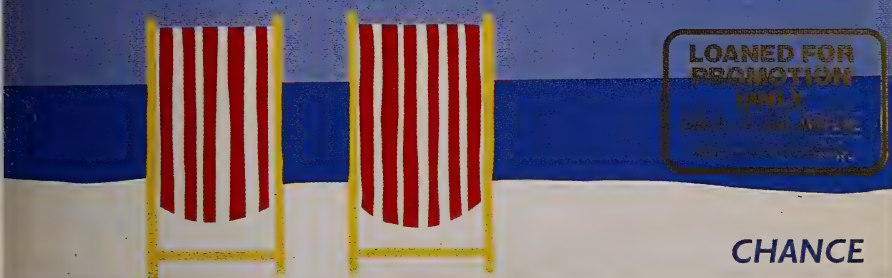
INXS

Atco, 1980/1984

Design: Art Gecko Graphics
(after Noel Coward)

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

Manfred Mann's
Earth Band



Manfred Mann's Earth Band

Chance

Warner Bros., 1981

Design: Martin Poole/Ole Kortzau

Photo: "Deck Chairs"/

Courtesy Thumb Gallery, London



Livingston Taylor

Liv

Atlantic, 1971

Design: Sam Antupit

Photo: Jim Marshall

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Art Garfunkel

Watermark

Columbia, 1978

Design: John Berg

Photo: Laurie Bird

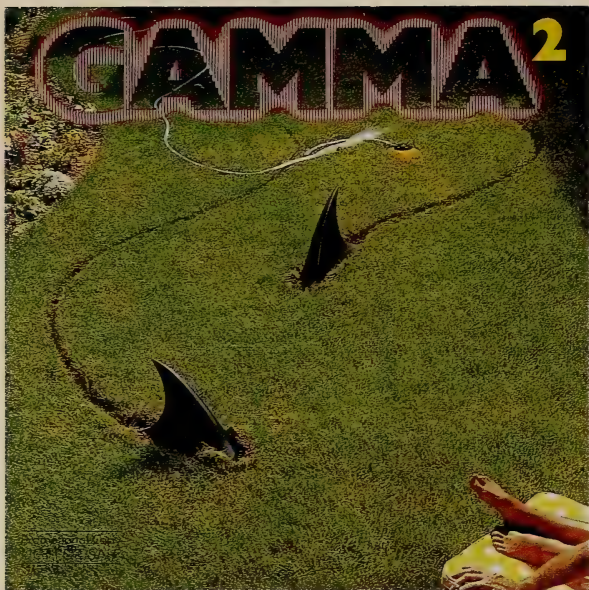


XTC

Black Sea

Virgin, 1980

Design: Unknown



Gamma 2

Gamma 2

Elektra, 1980

Design: Mick Haggerty

Photo: Mick Haggerty/
Jeffrey Scales

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Great White

Once Bitten

Capitol, 1987

Concept: John O'Brien

Photo: Ron Slenzak



Great White

...Twice Shy
Capitol, 1989

Design: Bacon/O'Brien Design, Inc.
Concept: Alan Niven
Photo: Doug Hyun

Reach the Beach the **FIXX**



The Fixx

Reach The Beach
MCA, 1983

Painting: George Underwood



Def Leppard
High 'n' Dry
 Polygram, 1981
 Design: Hipgnosis



The Radiators
Law Of The Fish
 Epic, 1987
 Art Direction: Christopher
 Austopchuk
 Photo: Chip Simmons

REO SPEEDWAGON



You can Tune a piano, but you can't Tuna fish.

REO Speedwagon

You Can Tune A Piano, But You Can't Tuna Fish

Epic, 1978

Design: Tom Wilkes



Blur

Parklife

Food, 1994

Photo: Brunskill/Bob Thomas



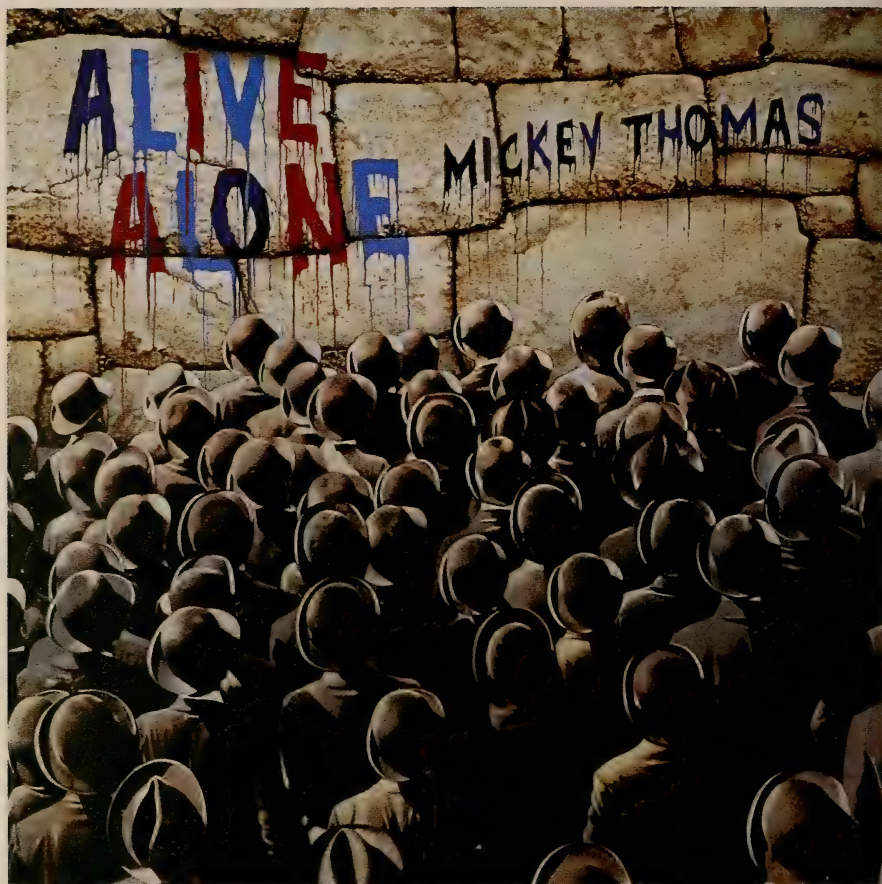
Alice In Chains

Alice In Chains

Columbia, 1995

Design: Doug Erb

Art Direction: Mary Maurer



Mickey Thomas

Alive Alone

Elektra, 1981

Concept: Mickey Thomas

Art Direction: Ron Coro

Illustration: Michael Bryan

Photo: Leon La Cash

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Gentle Giant

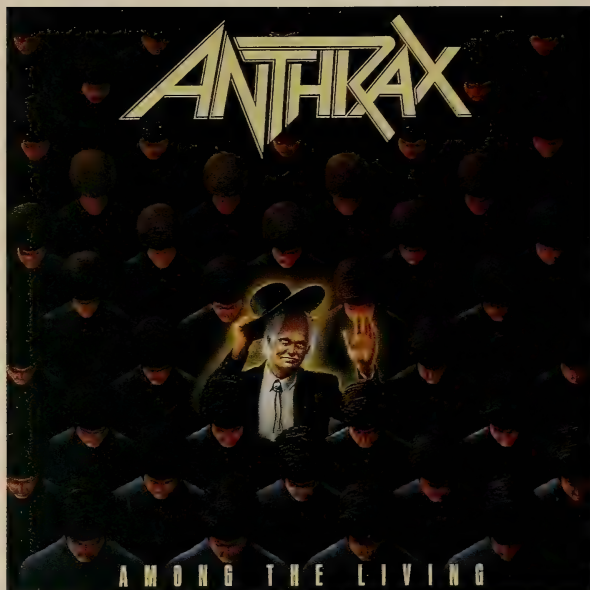
Civilian

Columbia, 1980

Design: Nancy Donald/

Ginger Canzoneri

Photo: David Weiner



Anthrax
Among The Living
 Megaforce, 1987
 Design: Unknown
 Courtesy Zazula Archives



The Move
Looking On
 Capitol, 1971
 Design: Graphbreaks

PINK FLOYD



A Momentary Lapse of Reason



Pink Floyd

A Momentary Lapse Of Reason

Columbia, 1987

Concept: Storm Thorgerson/Nexus

Art Direction: Storm Thorgerson

Photo: Robert Dowling



Jane's Addiction
Nothing's Shocking
 Warner Bros., 1988
 Design: Perry Farrell



Cold Chisel
East
 Elektra, 1980
 Concept: Philip Mortlock/
 Don Walker
 Art Direction: Ken Smith
 Photo: Greg Noakes



Marillion

Fugazi

Capitol, 1984

Design & Illustration:

Mark Wilkinson

Concept: Fish



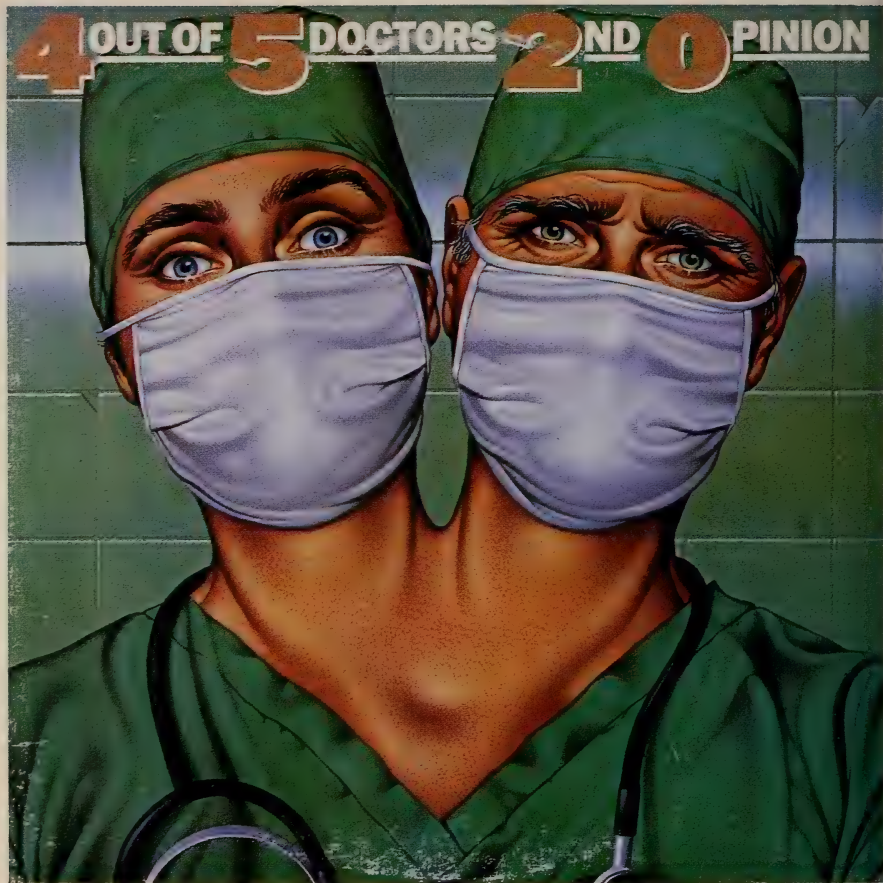
Van Halen

Balance

Warner Bros., 1995

Art Direction: Jeri Heiden

Photo: Glen Wexler



4 Out Of 5 Doctors

2nd Opinion

Nemperor, 1984

Art Direction: Carin Goldberg

Illustration: Braldt Bralds

Rainbow

Difficult to Cure

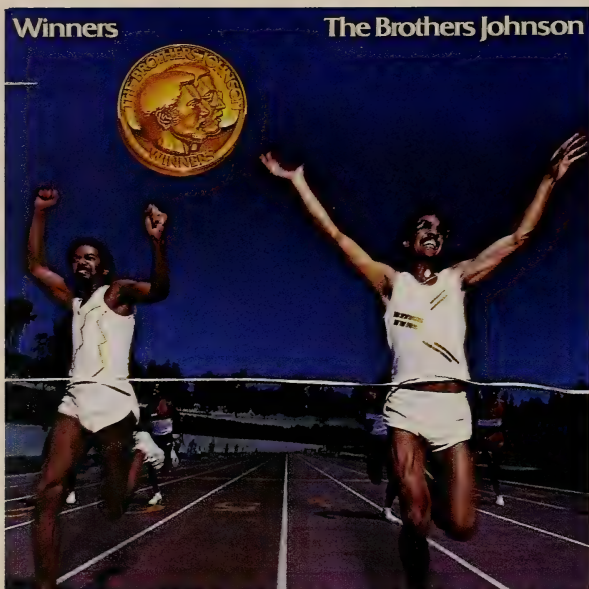


Rainbow

Difficult To Cure

CBS, 1985

Design: Hipgnosis



The Brothers Johnson

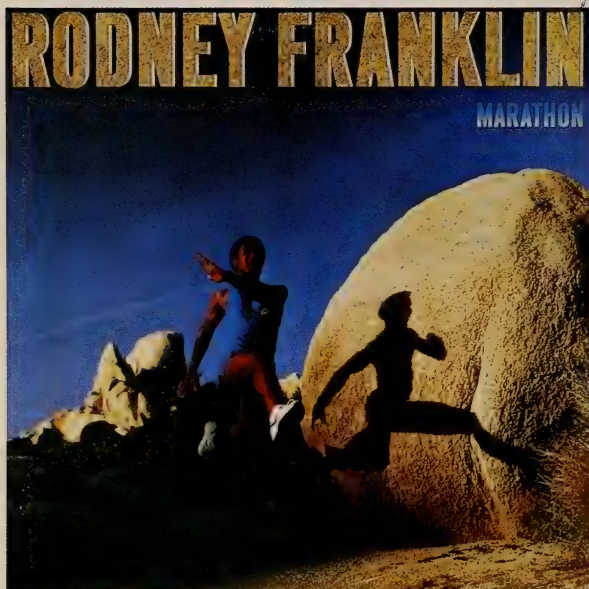
Winners

A&M, 1981

Design: Chuck Beeson

Art Direction: Chuck Beeson/
Jeff Ayeroff

Photo: Norman Seef



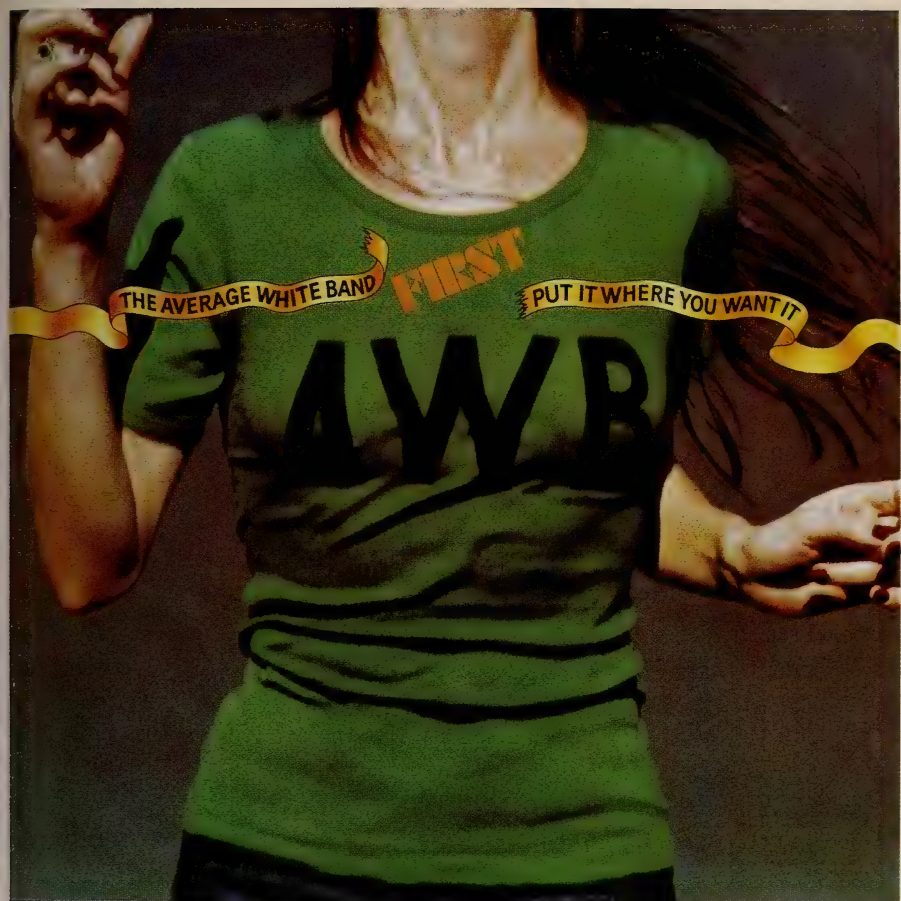
Rodney Franklin

Marathon

Columbia, 1984

Design: Lane/Donald

Photo: Weldon Anderson



Average White Band
Put It Where You Want It
MCA, 1975
Photos: Bruce Cooke

Ry Cooder

Borderline



Ry Cooder
Borderline
Warner Bros., 1980
Design: Unknown



ABC

Beauty Stab

Mercury, 1988

Design: ABC with Keith Breeden

The *Arrows*



STAND BACK

The Arrows

Stand Back

A&M, 1984

Art Direction: Dean Motter/

Diagram Studios

Photo: Patrick Harbron



Roxy Music

Flesh + Blood

Atco, 1980

Design: Bryan Ferry/Antony Price/
Neil Kirk/Simon Puxley/Peter Seville
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

10,000 MANIACS



IN MY TRIBE



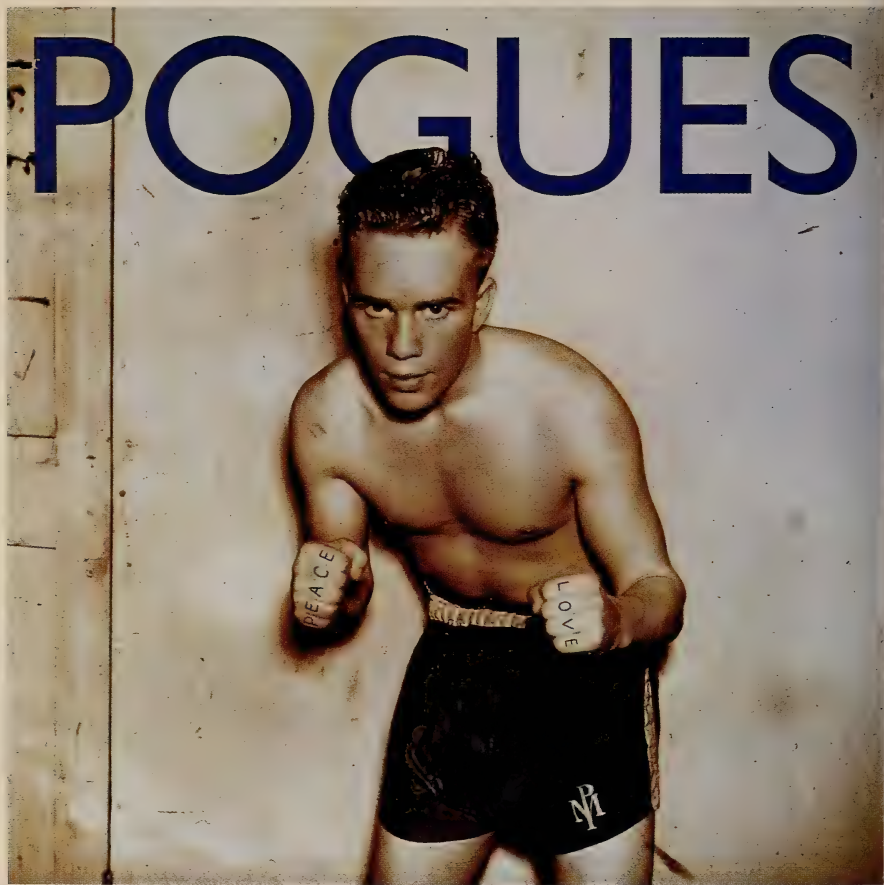
10,000 Maniacs

In My Tribe

Elektra, 1987

Design: Kosh

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



The Pogues

Peace And Love

Island, 1989

Design: Ryan Art



Guadalcantal Diary

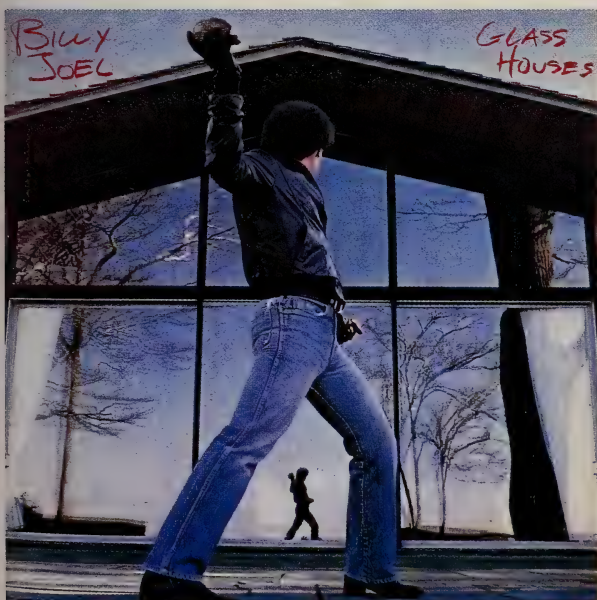
2 x 4

Elektra, 1988

Concept: Guadalcantal

Photo: Terry Allen

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Billy Joel

Glass Houses

Columbia, 1980

Photo: Jim Houghton



Orchestral Manœuvres In The Dark

Crush

Virgin, 1985

Design: XL Design

Illustration: Paul Slater

JACKSON BROWNE LAWYERS IN LOVE



Jackson Browne

Lawyers In Love

Asylum, 1983

Design & Art Direction:

Jimmy Watchel/Dawn Patrol

Photo: Matti Klatt

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group

DIANA

SWEPT AWAY

Diana Ross

Swept Away

RCA, 1984

Art Direction: Ria Lewerke

Photo: Francesco Scavullo



Let's
WRING YOU
TIGHTER TIGHT
TIGHTER
TIGHTER
TIGHTER
TIGHTER

Let's
TELEPHONE
TELEPHONE
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Olivia Newton-John

Physical

MCA, 1981

Design & Art Direction:

George Osaki

Photo: Herb Ritts



Heavy Pettin

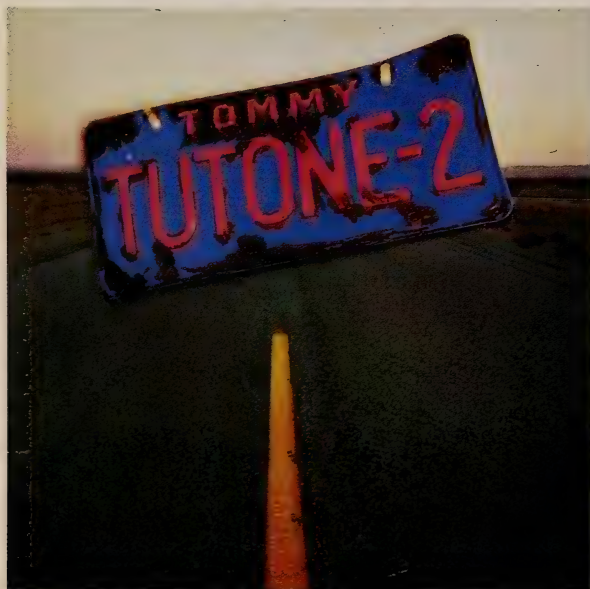
Heavy Pettin

Polydor, 1983

Design: Gary Nichamin/
Boom Graphics

Concept: Al Kooper

Photo: Thom Elder



Tommy Tutone

Tommy Tutone-2

Columbia, 1981

Concept: Tony Lane, A.D./

Paul Cheslaw/David Gales

Photo: Bob Seidemann



Head East

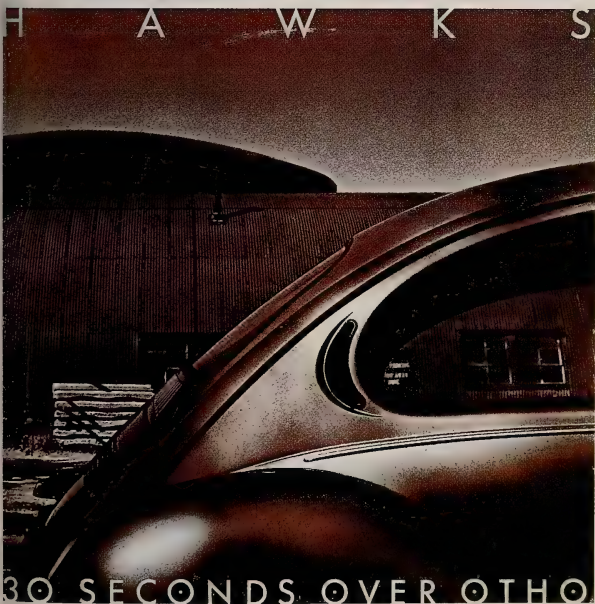
U.S. 1

A&M, 1980

Design: Williardson & White Studios

Art Direction: Chuck Beeson

Illustration: Robert Bergendorff



The Hawks

30 Seconds Over Otho

Columbia, 1982

Design: Andrea Kelin

Photo: Gary Jones



The Red Krayola
The Red Krayola
Drag City, 1994
Design: Unknown



Dead Kennedys
Frankenchrist
Alternative Tentacles, 1985

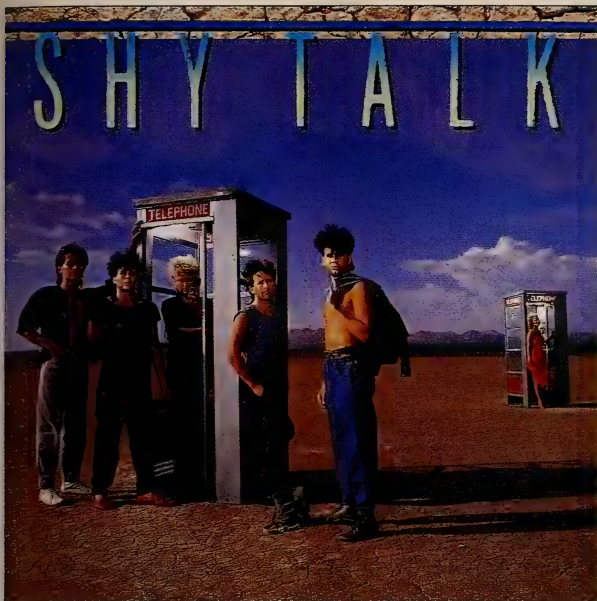
Visual Concept: Biafra
Photo: © 1976 Newsweek/
Lester Sloan



Ian Matthews
Spot Of Interference
RSO, 1980
Design: Bill Smith
Photo: Marilyn Goddard



Dream Patrol
Phoning The Czar
Pasha, 1988
Art Direction: Hugh Syme
Photo: Mark Sokoc



Shy Talk

Shy Talk

Columbia, 1985

Art Direction: Mark Larsen

Photo: Dorit Lombroso



Rush

Power Windows

Mercury, 1985

Design, Art Direction,
Graphics & Painting: Hugh Syme

LOU REED NEW SENSATIONS



Lou Reed
New Sensations
RCA, 1984

Art Direction & Photo:
Waring Abbott



Kraftwerk
Computer World
Warner Bros., 1981
Design: Unknown



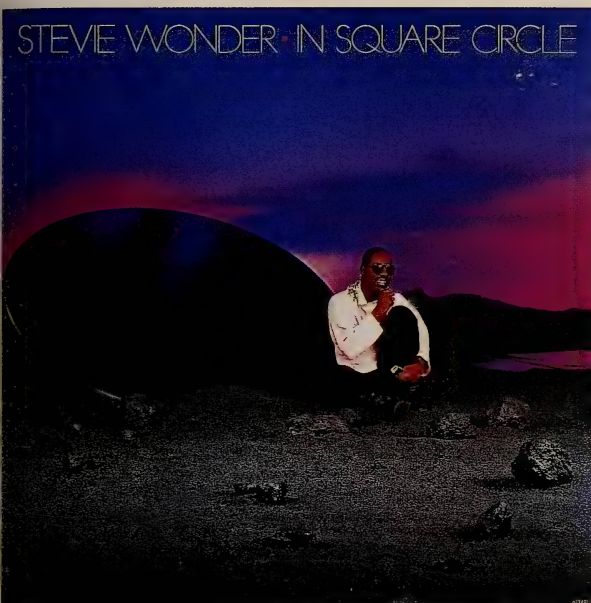
Gloria Gaynor

I Am Gloria Gaynor

Silver Blue, 1984

Art Direction: Allen Weinberg

Photo: Art Kane



Stevie Wonder

In Square Circle

Tamla, 1985

Design & Concept: Renee Hardaway
& Bobby Holland

Art Direction: Renee Hardaway &
Johnny Lee

Photo: Bobby Holland



Michael Jackson

Thriller

Epic, 1982

Photo: Dick Zimmerman



Kid Flash
He's In Effect
Tabu, 1988

Art Direction: Levine/
Lane Donald/Felsenstein
Photo: Benno Friedman

S.O.S. BAND III



The S.O.S. Band

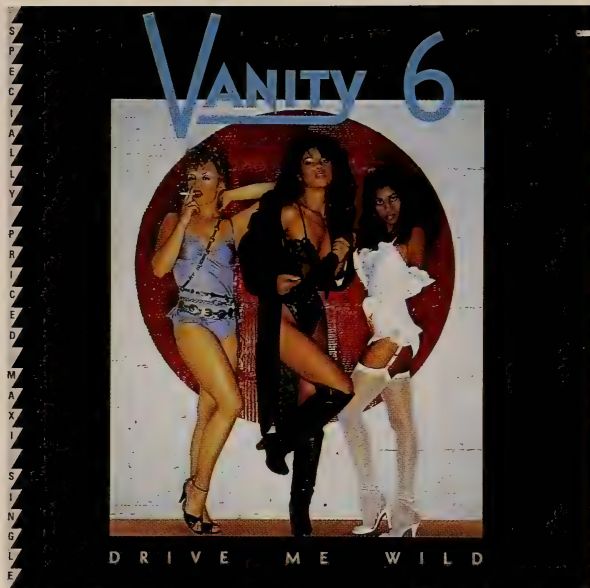
S.O.S. Band III

Tabu, 1982

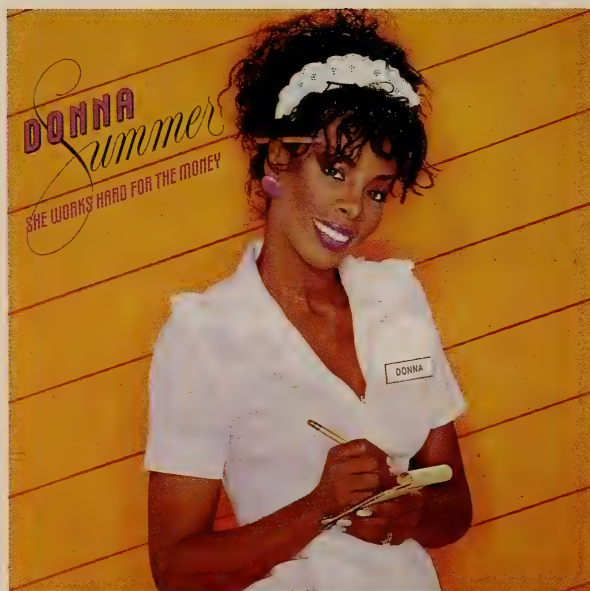
Design: Jones & Armitage/

Out Of Focus

Photo: Diem Jones/Out Of Focus



Vanity 6
Drive Me Wild/Bite The Beat
 Warner Bros., 1982
 Design: Unknown



Donna Summer
She Works Hard For The Money
 Mercury, 1983
 Design: Chris Whorf/Art Hotel
 Photo: Harry Langdon



Jody Watley
Larger Than Life
MCA, 1989

Design: Lynn Robb
Concept: Jody Watley
Photo: Steven Meisel



Black Box
Dreamland
 RCA, 1990

Photo: Katę Garner



Cherelle
Affair
 Tabu, 1988

Art Direction: Tony Lane/
 Nancy Donald
 Photo: Alberto Tolot



Sheila E.
Sex Cymbal
 Warner Bros., 1991
 Design: Sarajo Frieden
 Art Direction: Jeri Heiden
 Photo: Philip Dixon



Janet Jackson
Janet Jackson's Rhythm Nation 1814
 A&M, 1989
 Design & Art Direction:
 Richard Frankel
 Photo: Guzman



George Clinton
The Cinderella Theory
 Paisley Park, 1989

Design: Johnny Lee
 Photo: Greg Gorman



Tracy Chapman
Tracy Chapman
 Elektra, 1988

Art Direction: Carol Bobolts
 Photo: Matt Mahurin
 Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Nazareth
The Fool Circle
A&M, 1981

Design: Alan Schmidt & Pat Carroll
Illustration: Chris Moore



SPK

Machine Age Voodoo

Elektra, 1985

Design: Jodee Stringham

Art Direction: Carol Friedman

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group



Al Stewart

Past, Present And Future

Janus, 1974

Design: Hipgnosis



China Sky

China Sky

Parc, 1988

Art Direction: Tony Lane/
Nancy Donald

Illustration: Jean-Francis Podevin

Photo: Wiley & Flynn



The Rads

Scream Of The Real

EMI, 1983

Design: Michael Hodgson

Art Direction: Henry Marquez

Illustration: Jim Warren

GODLEY & CREME
GOODBYE BLUE SKY



Godley & Creme

Goodbye Blue Sky

Polydor, 1988

Design: ICON, London

Art Direction: Richard Evans

Artwork: Mekon

Photo: © 1972 TIMELIFE Books

Ltd. / Ernst Haas



Briar

Crown Of Thorns

Columbia, 1988

Art Direction: Howard Fritzon

Illustration: Jim Warren

Photo: Pete Cronin



Stranger

Stranger

Epic, 1982

Design: Nancy Donald

Photo: Robert Peak



The Brains
The Brains
 Mercury, 1980
 Design & Art Direction:
 Bob Heimall/AGI
 Photo: John Paul Endress



A Flock Of Seagulls
*Modern Love Is Automatic
 Telecommunication*
 Jive, 1981
 Design: Unknown

R.A.F.



THE HEAT'S ON

R.A.F.
The Heat's On
A&M, 1981

Art Direction: Michael Ross
Painting: "Le Principe du Plaiser"
by René Magritte, 1937

PETE TOWNSHEND

EMPTY GLASS



Pete Townshend
Empty Glass
Atco, 1980

Design: Bob Carlos Clarke
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Modern Romance

Trick Of The Light
Atlantic, 1983

Design: Bill Smith

Photo: Gered Mankowitz
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

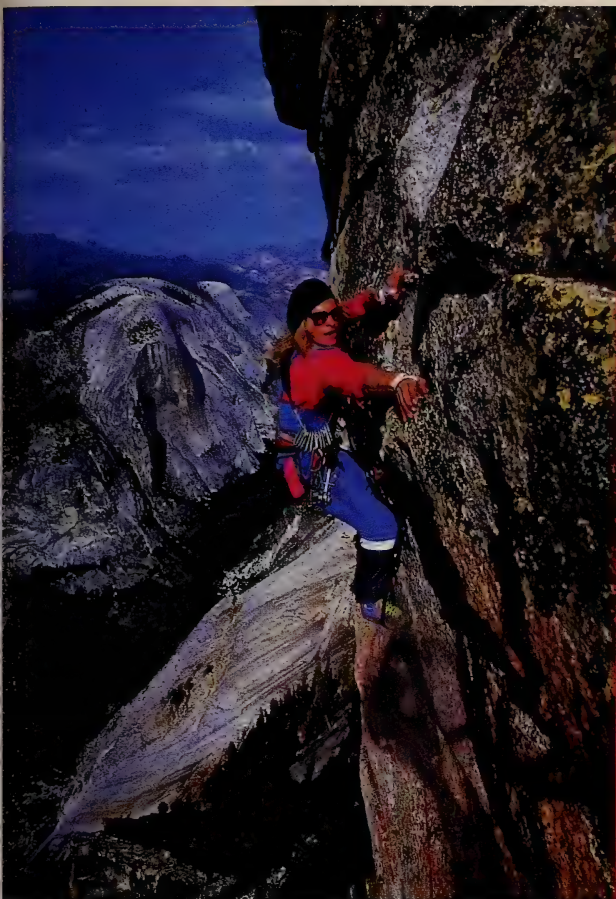


The John Hall Band

All Of The Above
EMI, 1981

Art Direction: Bill Burks/
Peter Corriston

Photo: Brian Hagiwara



JUST LIKE PARADISE

DAVID LEE ROTH

David Lee Roth

Just Like Paradise

Warner Bros., 1987

Design: Unknown

T H E O N E T H A T Y O U L O V E

Air Supply



Air Supply

The One That You Love

Arista, 1981

Photo: G. Maxwell/Alpha



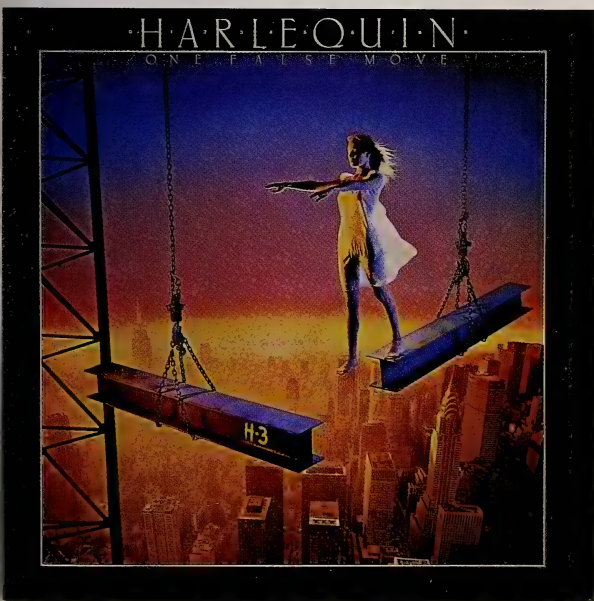
10 CC

Ten Out Of 10

Warner Bros., 1982

Design: Visible Ink, Ltd.

Photo: John Shaw



Harlequin

One False Move

Columbia, 1982

Design: Hugh Syme



Mike Oldfield

Five Miles On

Virgin/Epic, 1982

Design: Mike Oldfield

Painting: Gerald Coulson



Supertramp

...famous last words...

A&M, 1982

Design: Mike Dowd/

Norman Moore

Concept: Mike Dowd

Photo: Julie Bates/Tom Gibson



Oingo Boingo

Only A Lad

A&M, 1981

Design: Paul Mussa

Art Direction: Chuck Beeson

Illustration: Chris Hopkins



Asia
Astra
 Geffen, 1985
 Design: Roger Dean
 © Roger Dean



Asia
Asia
 Geffen, 1985
 Design: Roger Dean
 © Roger Dean



Midnight Oil
Red Sails In The Sunset
 Columbia, 1985
 Artwork: Tsunehisa Kimura



The Dukes Of Stratosphere
Psonic Psunspot
 Geffen, 1987
 Design: Unknown



Beastie Boys

Licensed To Ill

Columbia, 1986

Art Direction: Stephen Byram

Cover Art: World B Omes





Accept
Russian Roulette
 Portrait, 1986
 Design: Deaffy
 Photo: Didi Zill/Bravo



Coconuts
Don't Take My Coconuts
 EMI, 1983
 Design: Mick Haggerty
 Photo: Larry Williams



Spandau Ballet

Parade

Chrysalis, 1984

Design: David Band/Gary Kemp

Photo: John Shaw



Prince
Purple Rain (Picture Disc)
Warner Bros., 1984
Design: Unknown



Men Without Hats
Safety Dance/Security
Statik, 1982

Design: Unknown



Lita Ford

Out For Blood
Mercury, 1983

Art Direction: Glen Christenson
Photo: Herbert Worthington, III.

Although similar covers by Alice Cooper and Ozzy Osbourne had not been censored, this Lita Ford cover was banned and soon changed.

Obwohl ähnliche Cover von Alice Cooper und Ozzy Osbourne nicht zensiert wurden, wurde dieses Lita-Ford-Cover verboten und bald darauf geändert.

Bien que des pochettes semblables d'Alice Cooper et d'Ozzy Osbourne n'aient pas été censurées, celle-ci, de Lita Ford, fut très vite interdite et remplacée.



Heart

Bebe Le Strange

Epic, 1980

Art Direction: Tony Lane

Photo: Jeff Burger



No Shame

Good Girls Don't Last

Columbia, 1989

Art Direction: Tony Sellari

Photo: Nels



Fotomaker

Fotomaker

Atlantic, 1978

Design: Dino Danelli

Photo: Thormahlen/Rock

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Saxon

Innocence Is No Excuse

Capitol, 1985

Design: Bill Smith Studios

Concept: Nigel Thomas

Photo: Gered Mankowitz



Melissa Manchester
Mathematics
 MCA, 1985
 Design: Unknown



Diana Ross
Red Hot Rhythm + Blues
 RCA, 1987
 Design: Pietro Alfieri
 Art Direction: Ria Lewerke
 Photo: Herb Ritts



Pat Benatar

Crimes Of Passion

Chrysalis, 1980

Design: Unknown



Twisted Sister

Stay Hungry

Atlantic, 1984

Art Direction: Bob Defrin

Photo: Mark Weiss Studio

Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



Ted Nugent

Scream Dream

Epic, 1980

Design & Art Direction:

Bob Heimall/Stephanie Zuraslagi

Photo: Lynn Goldsmith

OZZY OSBOURNE



No Rest for The Wicked

Ozzy Osbourne

No Rest For The Wicked

CBS, 1988

Design: The Leisure Process

Photo: Bob Carlos Clarke



Blondie
Parallel Lines
 Chrysalis, 1978

Design: Ramey Communications
 Photo: Edo & Martin Goddard



Talking Heads
More Songs About Buildings And Food
 Sire, 1978

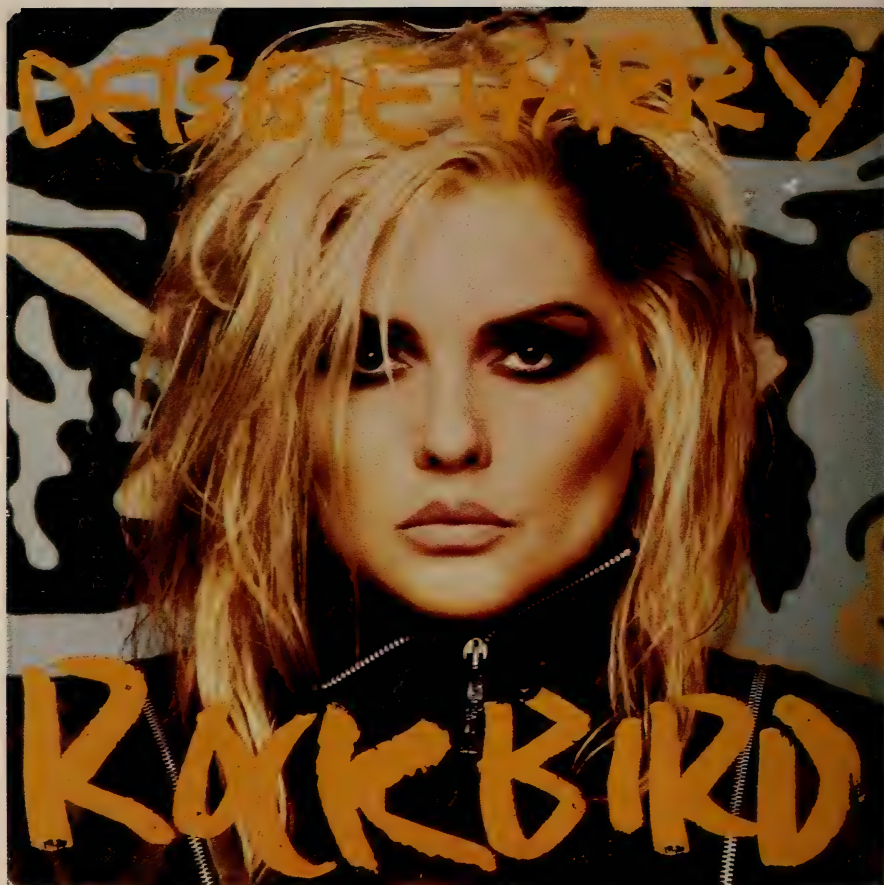
Concept: David Byrne
 Reproduction: Jimmy DeSana



Devo
Freedom Of Choice
 Warner Bros., 1980
 Design: Artrouble



The Pretenders
Pretenders
 Sire, 1980
 Design: Kevin Hughes
 Photo: Chalkie Davies



Debbie Harry

Rockbird

Geffen, 1986

Design: Stephen Sproul

Art Direction: Paula Creif

Background Painting: Andy Warhol

Photo: Guzman



Debbie Harry

Kookoo

Chrysalis, 1981

Art Direction: Peter Wagg

Concept & Painting: H.R. Giger

from a photo by Brian Aris



Laurie Anderson
Big Science
 Warner Bros., 1982

Design: Cindy Brown
 Art Direction: Perry Hoberman
 Photo: Greg Shifrin



Peter Murphy
Deep
 Beggar's Banquet, 1989

Design: Peter Murphy
 Photo: Paul Cox



Jennifer Rush

Jennifer Rush

Epic, 1985

Design: Unknown



Bryan Adams

Cuts Like A Knife

A&M, 1983

Design: Lynn Robb & Mike Fink

Art Direction: Jeffrey Kent Ayeroff

Photo: Jim O'Mara



Bow Wow Wow

Bow Wow Wow

RCA, 1982

Design: Osamu Nagawaka

Photo: Chris Craymer



Culture Club

The War Song

Virgin/Epic, 1984

Photo: Stevie Hughes



Visage

Fade To Grey - The Singles Collection

Polydor, 1983

Design: Green Ink

Art Direction: Alwyn Clayden



Marianne Faithfull
Dangerous Acquaintances
 Island, 1981

Art Direction: Paul Henry
 Photo: Clive Arrowsmith



Bad Company
Dangerous Age
 Atlantic, 1988

Design: Anthony Ranieri
 Concept: Rich Totoian
 Art Direction: Bob Defrin

SEASON OF GLASS YOKO ONO



Yoko Ono

Season Of Glass

Geffen, 1981

Design: Yoko Ono

GRACE JONES ISLAND LIFE



Grace Jones

Island Life

Island, 1986

Design: Greg Porto

Cover Art: Jean-Paul Gorde

ëURYTHMICS ★
t o u c h



Eurythmics

Touch

RCA, 1983

Design: Laurence Stevens/
Andrew Christian

Photo: Peter Ashworth

**peter
gabriel**



Peter Gabriel

Peter Gabriel

Mercury, 1980

Design: Hipnosis



Peter Wolf
Come As You Are
 EMI, 1987

Design: Janet Perr
 Art Direction: Henry Marquez/
 Janet Perr
 Photo: Annie Leibovitz



ROBERT PALMER - RIPTIDE

Robert Palmer
Riptide
 Island, 1985

Design: Robert Palmer
 Photo: Guiseppe Pino, Milan



The B-52's

Wild Planet

Warner Bros., 1980

Art Direction: Robert Waldrop

Photo: Lynn Goldsmith



Bow Wow Wow

The Last Of The Mohicans

RCA, 1982

Design: Nick Egan

Photo: Andy Earl



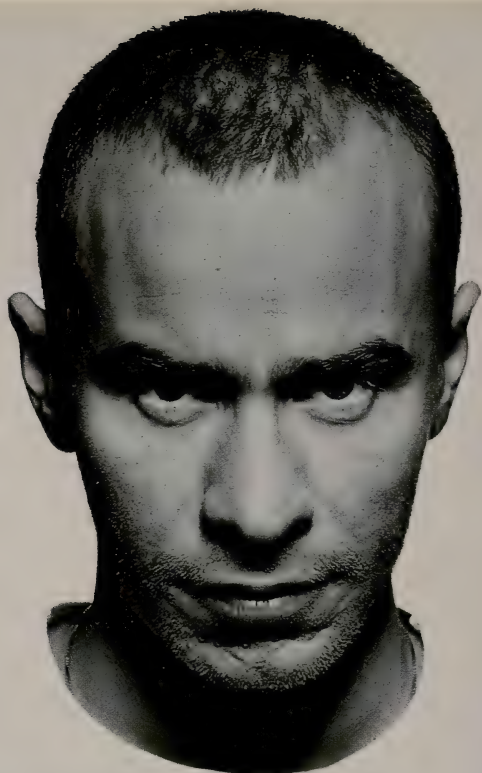
Blondie

Autoamerican

Chrysalis, 1980

Design: Program A

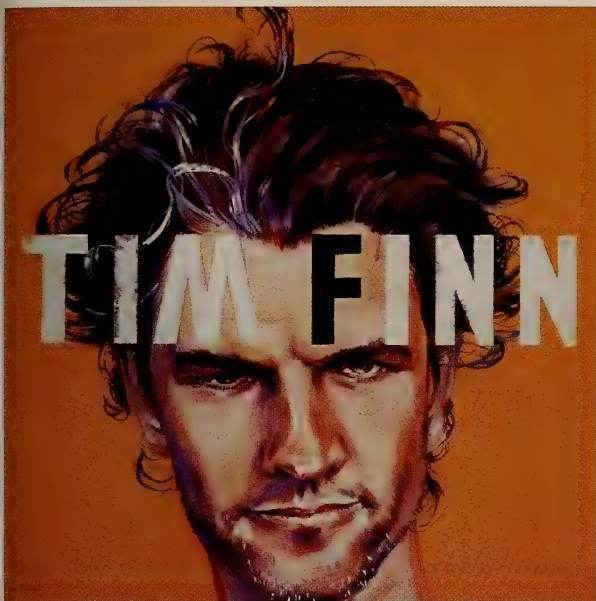
the
The



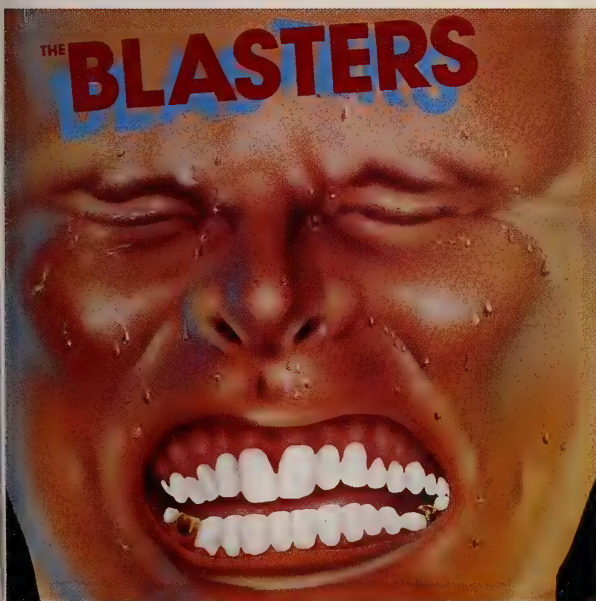
MIND BOMB

The The
Mind Bomb
Epic, 1989

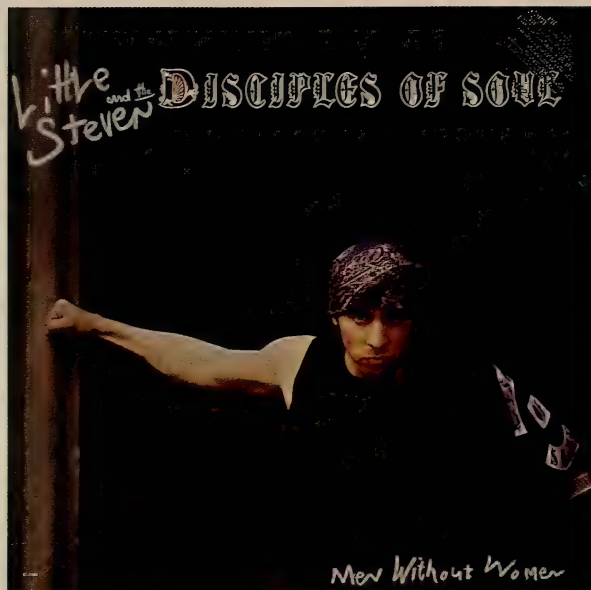
Concept: MacPherson/Skinner/Johnson
Photo: Andrew MacPherson



Tim Finn
Tim Finn
 Capitol, 1989
 Design: SHEd



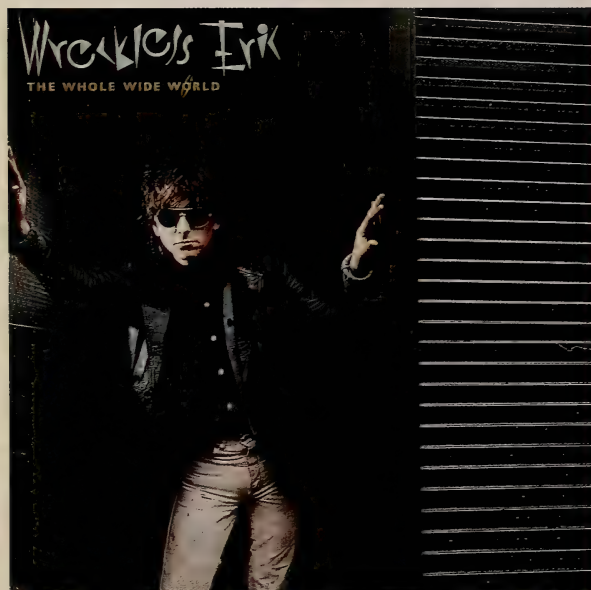
The Blasters
The Blasters
 Slash, 1981
 Design: Gustav Alsina
 Art Direction: Steve Bartel



**Little Steven And The Disciples
Of Soul**

Men Without Women
EMI, 1982

Art Direction: Bill Burks/
Henry Marquez
Photo: Jim Marchese



Wreckless Eric
The Whole Wide World
Stiff, 1970s

Design: Unknown
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.

GUITAR SLINGER

Johnny Winter



Johnny Winter

Guitar Slinger

Alligator, 1984

Design: Chris Garland, Xeno

Photo: Paul Natkin/

Photo Reserve, Inc.



The Call

Scene Beyond Dreams

Mercury, 1984

Design: Ria Lewerke

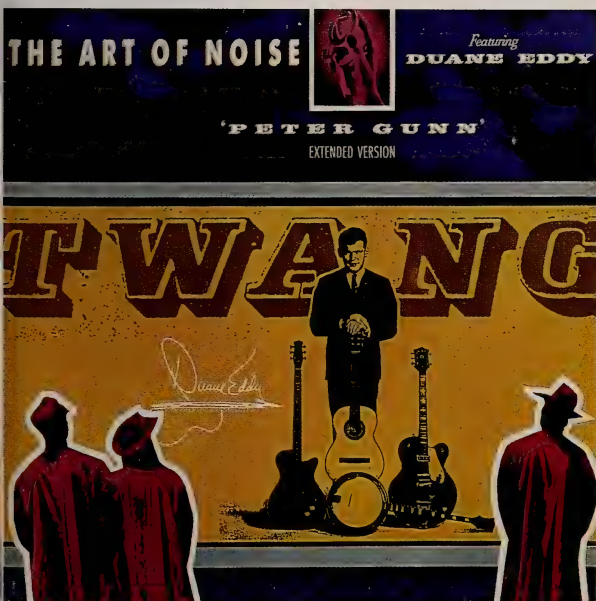
Photo: Moshe Brakha



ABC

The Lexicon Of Love
Mercury, 1981

Design: Visible Ink/
Neutron Records
Photo: Gered Mankowitz



The Art Of Noise

(Featuring Duane Eddy)

Peter Gunn

Chrysalis, 1986

Design: Unknown



Cyndi Lauper

True Colors

Portrait, 1986

Art Direction: Cyndi Lauper/
Holland McDonald

Photo: Annie Leibovitz



Nina Hagen

Nina Hagen In Ekstasy

Columbia, 1985

Design: Marco Paris Design/
Julianna Grigorova Knepler

Photo: Diana Lynn



The Scorpions
Animal Magnetism
 Mercury, 1980
 Design: Hipgnosis



Catholic Girls
Catholic Girls
 MCA, 1982
 Design: Kathe Schreyer
 Concept: Kathe Schreyer
 Art Direction: Kathe Schreyer/
 George Osaki
 Photo: Aaron Rapoport

ALICE
COOPER
CONSTRUCTOR

Alice Cooper

Constrictor

MCA, 1986

Design: David Hale Associates

Photo: Kevin Schill



The Doors

The Best Of The Doors

Elektra, 1985

Photo: Joel Brodsky

Courtesy Elektra Entertainment Group

PETE TOWNSHEND

ALL THE BEST COWBOYS HAVE CHINESE EYES



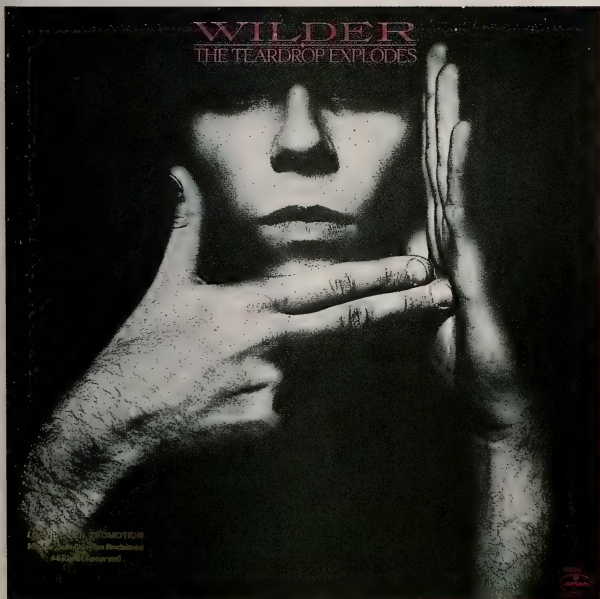
Pete Townshend

All The Best Cowboys Have Chinese Eyes

Atco, 1982

Design: Davies/Starr

Photo: Chalkie Davies/Carol Starr
Courtesy Atlantic Recording Corp.



The Teardrop Explodes

Wilder

Mercury, 1982

Design: Unknown



NIRVANA

NEVERMIND

Nirvana

Nevermind

Geffen, 1991

Design & Art Direction:

Robert Fisher

Photo: Kirk Weddle

SOUNDGARDEN



Soundgarden

Louder Than Love

A&M, 1989

Design: Art Chantry, Third Eye/Bruce Pavitt

Photo: Charles Peterson





Chris Isaak
Silvertone
 Warner Bros., 1985
 Photo: Ric Lopez



George Michael
Faith
 Columbia, 1987
 Design: Stylorouge/
 George Michael
 Photo: Russell Young



UFO

Misdemeanor

Chrysalis, 1986

Design: Janet Perr

Photo: Marcia Resnick



Ween

Chocolate and Cheese

Flying Nun Records, 1994

Design: Reiner Design Consultants, Inc.

Photo: John Kuezala



Sinéad O'Connor

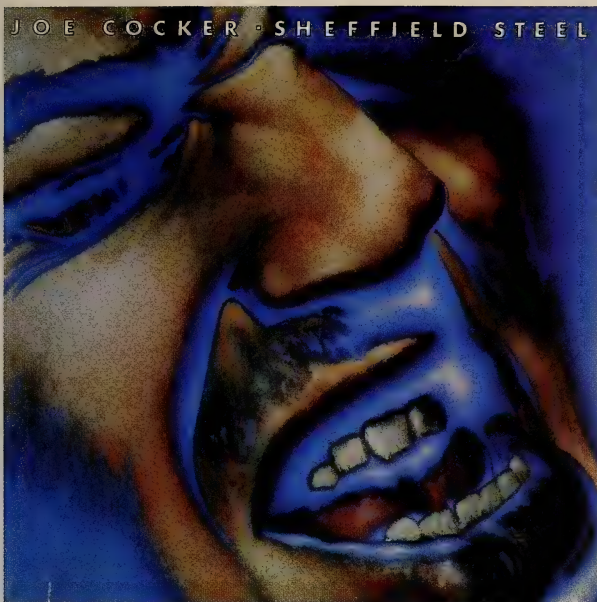
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Lion

and

the
Cobra .

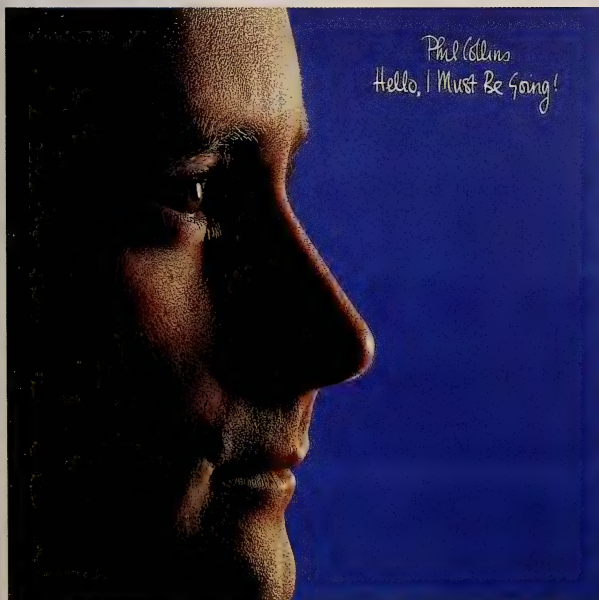
Sinéad O'Connor
The Lion And The Cobra
Chrysalis, 1987

Cover Art: John Maybury
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Joe Cocker
Sheffield Steel
 Island, 1982

Painting: David Oxtoby



Phil Collins
Hello, I Must Be Going!
 Atlantic, 1982

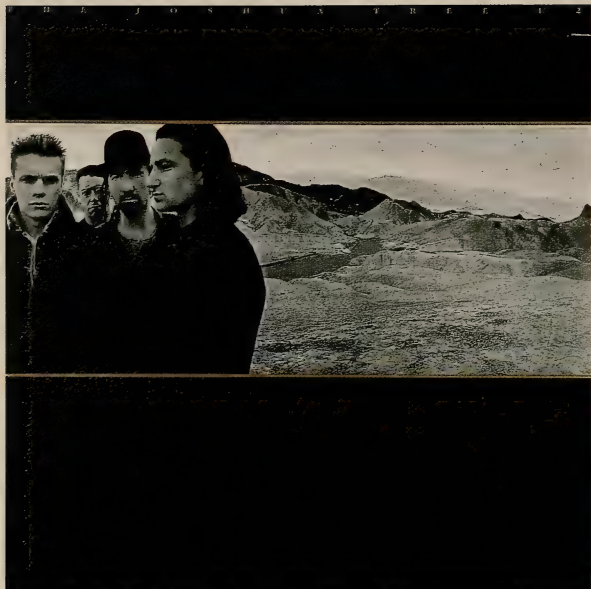
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Post
One Little Indian, 1995
Design: Me Company
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(Back cover)
Post



U2

The Joshua Tree
Island, 1987

Design: Steve Averill
Photo: Anton Corbijn



The Cranberries

No Need To Argue
Island, 1994

Design: Cally on Art DalkyIsland

oasis

Definitely Maybe



Oasis

Definitely Maybe

Creation, 1994

Design: Brian Cannon for Microdot

Photo: Michael Specher Jonet

Michael Ochs developed an addiction to rock and roll in the early fifties. To feed his habit, Mr. Ochs headed the publicity departments of Columbia, Shelter and ABC Records in the sixties and seventies. He has also been a disc jockey, taught a rock-history course for UCLA and written for such magazines as *Rock*, *Melody Maker*, *Cashbox* and *Crawdaddy*.

Michael Ochs established the Michael Ochs Archives in the mid-seventies. The archives currently house millions of photographs and over 100,000 albums and singles. Photographs from the archives can be found in most rock books and CD reissues.

Michael Ochs' Abhängigkeit vom Rock 'n' Roll datiert aus den frühen fünfziger Jahren. Um seine Sucht zu befriedigen, leitete er in den Sechzigern und Siebzigern die Presseabteilungen von Columbia, Shelter und ABC Records. Darüber hinaus war er Diskjockey, gab einen Kurs zur Geschichte der Rockmusik an der UCLA und schrieb für Zeitschriften wie *Rock*, *Melody Maker*, *Cashbox* und *Crawdaddy*.

Das Michael Ochs Archives gründete er Mitte der siebziger Jahre. Es umfaßt zur Zeit einige Millionen Fotografien und mehr als 100.000 Alben und Singles. Fotos aus seinem Archiv finden sich in fast allen Büchern über die Rockmusik sowie auf unzähligen Wiederveröffentlichungen von Alben als CDs.

Michael Ochs a développé une dépendance au rock 'n roll au début des années cinquante. Afin de satisfaire son irrépressible penchant, M. Ochs a dirigé le département publicitaire des maisons de disques Columbia, Shelter et ABC dans les années soixante et soixante-dix. Il a également été disc-jockey, a enseigné l'histoire du rock à UCLA et écrit pour des journaux et magazines tels que *Rock*, *Melody Maker*, *Cashbox* et *Crawdaddy*.

M.Ochs a fondé les Michael Ochs Archives au milieu des années soixante-dix. Les Archives abritent aujourd'hui des millions de photographies et plus de 100.000 albums et singles. Des photos extraites de ces archives figurent dans la plupart des livres consacrés au rock et dans des rééditions d'albums en CD.

For more information Michael Ochs can be contacted at
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524 Victoria Avenue, Venice CA 90921, U.S.A.

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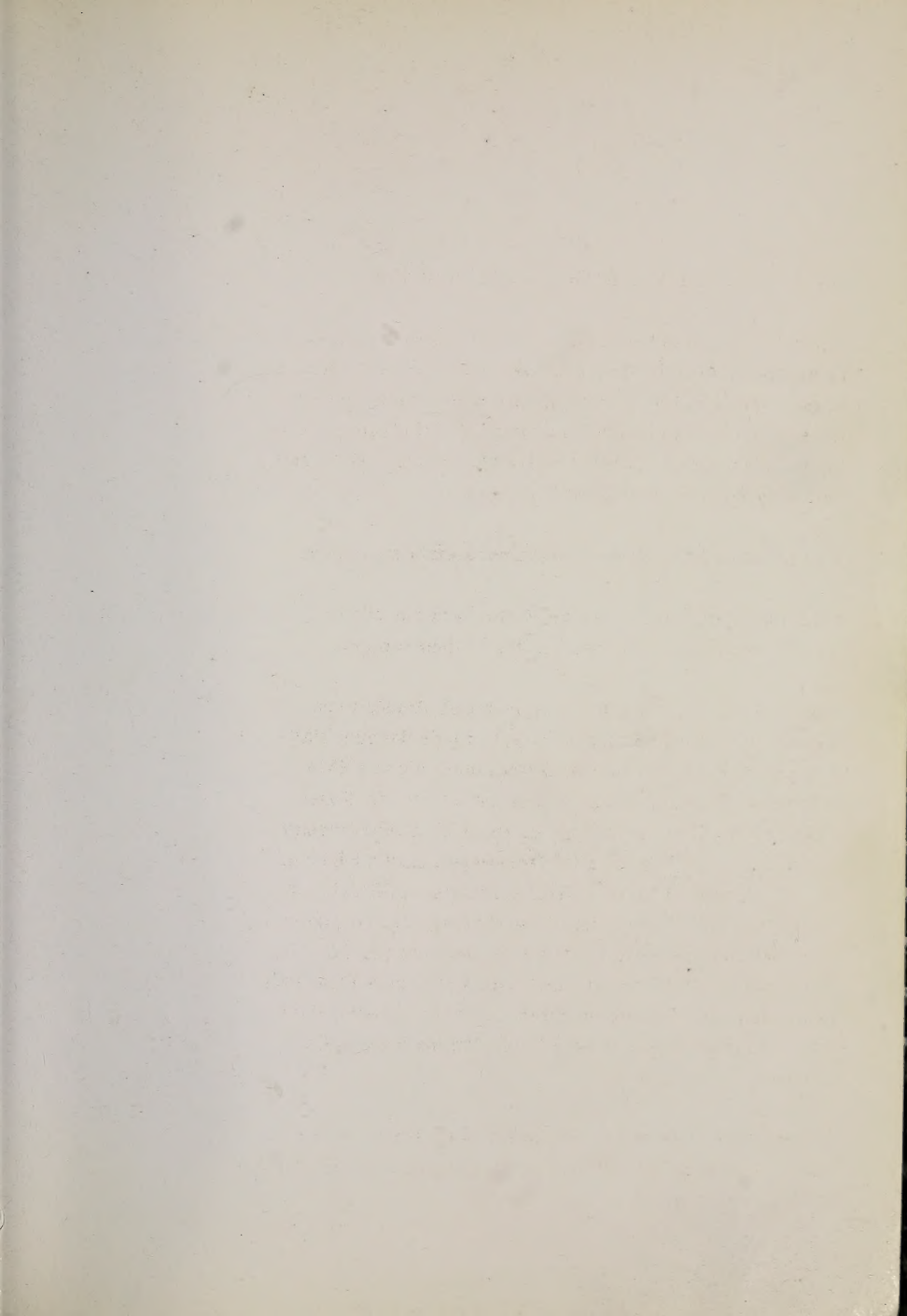
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